

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1920

VOL. XII, NO. 243

PACKERS ALLEGED TO HAVE COVERED UP THEIR PROFITS

Federal Trade Commissioner Reveals Some of Methods Attributed to the Prince-Armour Holding Company of Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—To the most interesting feature in this proposed plan, referring to that submitted by the meat packers to the District Supreme Court, "is the reappearance upon the scene of F. H. Prince," said W. B. Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission. "It was the manipulation of Prince and Armour that resulted in the formation of the Chicago Stockyards Company of Maine, a holding company of a New Jersey company which was a holding company of the Chicago Stockyards and Railway Company. It was in the Maine company that there was used the device of the 'bearer warrant,' a device which could defeat all the anti-trust laws and which could defeat any income tax law that Congress could put on the statute books."

In the course of the hearings before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, six days ago, when the high cost of living was affected by monopolies and trusts was under investigation, Mr. Colver exhibited a copy of a "bearer warrant," asserting that if the device came into common use in this country it would defeat every attempt to prevent amalgamation of corporations, interlocking and interrelationships of competing corporations.

Bearer Warrant Device Explained

"This particular one," he explained, "is intended to represent the stock in a corporation incorporated in Maine and with offices in Boston, which owned the stock of a corporation incorporated in New Jersey, which, in turn, owned the stock of a company incorporated in Illinois. When the stock of this corporation was issued, three shares were given, and endorsed back immediately in blank, to three \$1200-a-year clerks in a corporation trust company in Portland, Maine. They became the officers of this company. All the rest of the stock was issued to the treasurer, F. R. Pegram, clerk of Prince's, who testified under oath that he did not know a single actual stockholder of the company, yet of record he has all but three shares of the corporation's stock, \$8,000,000, controlling overlying corporations aggregating probably \$50,000,000. When dividend day comes, a dividend check is written for the entire capitalization by the treasurer to his own account and is deposited by him in a special dividend account. Anyone owning a share of stock, as evidenced by this bearer warrant, goes to a bank, cuts off his coupon and puts it in the bank for collection. It reaches the bank where the special dividend account is and a cashier's check can be drawn or a man may walk up to the window and present it without endorsement. The bank does not know who got the dividend, the corporation does not know, none of its officers knows."

Favorite Boston Investment

Few persons knew until the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the meat-packing industry was made public that the stockyards were for many years a favorite property of old Bostonians. Investments were made first in New England yards, and when the industry centered in Chicago they still held the stock. According to the Federal Trade Commission, these owners parted from their stock under manipulation which sent the prices down until it could be bought by the interests that were after it.

In tracing the management and ownership, the commission finds F. H. Prince figuring at almost every important step. Through the syndicate agreement between Mr. Prince and Mr. Armour whereby the Chicago Stockyards Company of Maine was organized in 1911, Boston again became largely interested in the stockyards, for a committee composed largely of Boston bankers was arranged for the taking over of the New Jersey stock. The old Colony Trust Company acting as trustee for the stockholders. Richard Olney, was chairman of the committee and other members were Samuel Carr, Guy Norman, S. L. Schoonmaker, E. V. R. Thayer and F. R. Hart. Mr. Prince soon became president in place of Mr. Thayer.

The Department of Justice was asked yesterday if it would make any objections to the holding company proposed by Mr. Prince for the final adjustment of the unrelated business of the packers. The reply was "not at present, but we have until September 28 to do so."

A representative of the League of Women Voters, which has been urging legislation for the regulation of the packers, said yesterday: "This proposal confirms the attitude that we have maintained: it is better to have legislation than consent decrees."

Mr. Colver to Refuse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The term of W. B. Colver as a member of the Federal Trade Commission will expire on September 25, next, and he does not seek reappointment.

The attitude which Mr. Colver has

taken toward many of the large interests makes it improbable that he could be confirmed by the Senate, at least not without a prolonged fight. Mr. Colver feels that he has finished his work on the commission, and he has other work which he now wishes to do.

Mr. Colver said yesterday that as soon as he is free from the restrictions which his official position imposes upon him and can say what he wants to he intends to go to Indiana, at least for a few days, and say what he wants to, in the way he wants to say it. This is understood to mean that he will take part in the Indiana political campaign to defeat James E. Watson (R.), Senator from that state, who is a candidate for reelection.

Senator Watson has championed many of the interests that Mr. Colver has fought, and as a private citizen, Mr. Colver may say what he wants to of Mr. Watson's methods.

POPULAR WELCOME TO MR. VENISELOS

Greek Premier Arrives in Athens From France—Troops Consolidate Their Positions After the Victory in Asia Minor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday).—Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier, arrived here on Monday on board the steamship Averoff, accompanied by his sons and members of the Hellenic mission. The enthusiasm of the population passes description. The rumor concerning a ministerial reconstruction lacks confirmation.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from authoritative Greek quarters that the recent fighting near Smyrna has not been of a serious character, but only with a view to consolidating the existing lines. Occupation of certain portions in the Meander Valley is a matter of purely local arrangement between the Greek and Italian commanders.

A Greek officer, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who has been through the recent campaign in Thrace, states that the enthusiasm of the Greek troops knows no bounds. They often marched 30 miles per day and rarely prepared their attacks by artillery fire, preferring rather to rely almost wholly upon the bayonet. This method of warfare, the correspondent states, completely upset the Turkish calculations, and also those of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson and Marshal Foch.

There are few, if any, records of inhabitants being molested or ill-treated in the towns and districts captured by the Greeks; in fact, the correspondent states, they were received on all sides with rejoicing and welcomes. The Greek Embassy informs the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a communiqué has been received from Greek headquarters at Smyrna stating that Greek forces occupied Usak, to the east of Philadelphia, on Sunday at noon, very feeble resistance being offered by the enemy. The Greeks also occupied the line of the River Meander on the east of Bulladan, the object being to cover their right flank. Their losses were insignificant, while several prisoners and machine-guns were captured and one enemy aeroplane brought down. Greek forces have not abandoned their positions near Demirdjick.

Treaty Terms Published

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—News-papers publish the text of the treaty between Italy and Greece on the subject of the cession of the Dodecanese Islands to Greece, with the exception of Rhodes, the question of the future of which will be submitted to a plebiscite in 15 years' time. The papers also announce the immediate cession of the Isle of Castellorizo, 75 miles east of Rhodes, by France to Italy.

PREMIERS MEET AT COPENHAGEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—At the conclusion of a meeting of the Scandinavian premiers and foreign ministers at Copenhagen, which ended on Monday, it was officially announced that the meeting discussed the international situation and various foreign political questions, among others commercial relations with Russia and compensation claims against that country and the countries which once formed the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Important questions connected with the League of Nations were also debated. Agreement was reached on various questions, and it was also unanimously agreed that all states outside the League of Nations should be admitted at the earliest possible moment.

STRIKE IMMINENT IN BRITISH MINES

Unyielding Attitude of Government and Press Causes Miners to Insist on Claims—Miners' Conference to Consider Position

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The coal situation remains at a highly critical stage today. Members of the executive of the "Triple Alliance" of miners, railwaymen and transport workers' unions are very reluctant and decline to commit themselves to any statement regarding the possibility of action by the alliance, but the Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that moderate leaders in the alliance take a serious and even grave view of the situation, if it should prove that the government continues to refuse an unconditional reopening of the negotiations.

In this connection, a statement, attributed to Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, on Wednesday morning, that the decision of the Triple Alliance has not altered his attitude is significant, and the alliance has instructed its subcommittee, which consists of the most influential leaders of the joint body, to remain in continuous session and to call another full meeting of the alliance after the policy of the miners' national delegates conference, which meets on Thursday, is made known.

No reason is assigned for this instruction. The miners have contended that the next move rests with the government, and the alliance may take this view also. On the other hand, a meeting between Sir Robert Horne and the subcommittee today is suggested as a possibility.

There is also reason to believe that the considerations which weighed with the alliance will be made known to the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress tonight, and it is likely that the alliance subcommittee will be reinforced by representatives of the parliamentary committee.

The balance of opinion in informed circles is that no move will be made which would fetter the freedom of the miners' delegates on Thursday—freedom which the federation has always jealously guarded.

The miners' reply to criticisms that the ballot does not justify a strike and that the pitboys' vote is against the interests of the older miners, is that a two-thirds majority is regarded as more than sufficient to warrant a strike, and that if the total boys' vote was eliminated there would still be more than a two-thirds majority.

Spokesmen of the miners also say that the vigorous anti-strike campaign of the government, mine owners and press has, if anything, made the men more determined to hold out for concession of at least a substantial part of their claim.

It is confidently predicted that the miners' conference on Thursday will decide to hand in strike notices immediately. One of the officials suggests that it is probable that a proposal to make the notice 48 hours instead of 14 days will be discussed, but this would mean an uncompromising declaration of war, and it would be so contrary to the miners' customs and traditions that such a possibility is hardly credible. That the suggestion should be made, however, is in itself an indication of the temper of some miners and their leaders.

BRITISH OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The War Office has issued the following communiqué on the Mesopotamian situation. On the Lower Euphrates, the expected attack on Samawa has not yet materialized. A flotilla bringing supplies from Nazriyeh made its way through to the town after some opposition.

In the Hillah area, the thirty-fourth brigade column advanced on Imam Hamza from Jerboiyah, and carried out punitive measures against several localities in the neighborhood, being met with some resistance. Aeroplanes cooperated with this force, which is now returning to Hillah. The latter town remains quiet. A gathering of rebels nearby was dispersed by shell-fire.

No fresh incidents have occurred at Ramadi.

North of Baghdad the country is becoming more disturbed. British aeroplanes scattered a body of tribesmen near Beled, 20 miles southeast of Samara, and Samara itself is said to be invested.

Northeast of Baghdad the garrison of Tuzkhurmat has been relieved by a small column, which drove off the enemy, killing 30 of them and itself suffering no loss. On August 28 the British retook Bakuba station and also the town, which was found to have been sacked by insurgents. On the previous day a train on the Bakuba railway was unsuccessfully attacked by tribesmen. A reconnaissance party from Khanikin found Kizilrobat quiet and the railway intact.

In northwest Persia, Persian Cosacks are retreating at Menjil. The Red forces did not pursue them, and a reconnaissance sent out on August 28 along the Resht road reported that there was no enemy within 22 miles of Menjil.

FRENCH NOTE ON BRESLAU AFFAIR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Another acute phase in the Franco-German relations opened this afternoon, when Charles Laurent, the French Ambassador at Berlin, handed the German Government a note in which protest was made against the recent attack on the French consulate at Breslau and calling for punishment of the principal offenders and payment of compensation.

The German Government immediately held a cabinet meeting, presided over by President Ebert and, as a result of the deliberations, Dr. Walter Simons, the Foreign Minister, called upon the French Ambassador, with whom he had a prolonged conference.

APPEAL IS TAKEN IN SUFFRAGE SUIT

District Court Dismisses Case, Which Will Go to Supreme Judiciary—Move in Tennessee Not Regarded Seriously

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Case injunction suit filed against Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, to prevent his signing the proclamation promulgating the Nineteenth Amendment, was dismissed in the District Court yesterday and an appeal taken so that it may be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States at the earliest possible date for a decisive opinion by the highest court in the land.

In official circles here it is not believed that reconsideration by the lower branch of the Tennessee Legislature will have any effect upon the action of the Secretary of State in proclaiming the amendment to be a valid part of the Constitution. A precedent is said to be found in the action of the New York Legislature in 1870, which withdrew its assent to the Fifteenth Amendment after having previously given it. The Secretary of State, nevertheless, declared that the amendment had been ratified by the necessary number of states, including New York. The only way that Tennessee's status in the matter can be determined, it is held, is by having the matter adjudicated in the courts.

Suffragist Views

Tennessee Declared Unable to Overturn Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The Tennessee House can no more withdraw its ratification of the suffrage amendment than it can withdraw the Constitution itself," said Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, yesterday. "The ratification of the suffrage amendment has been proclaimed by the United States Secretary of State, it is now a part of the federal Constitution and cannot be expunged from it through the act of Tennessee or any other state."

"The members of the Tennessee House who struck against their duty to their State and their constituents and fled to Alabama have returned now, and by less than a constitutional majority, have attempted to overthrow the action previously taken by that body. Such action would be a blow at popular government, were it permitted, and would make a farce of legislative action."

"When the vote to reconsider the ratification was defeated more than a week ago, a constitutional majority was present despite the bolting of 38 antis," said Miss Marjorie Shuler, just back from an eight weeks' campaign in Tennessee, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The antis in their vote to reconsider, had a quorum present, but did not get a constitutional majority, which they themselves had said previously was necessary. However, since suffrage was proclaimed by the Secretary of State, suffragists are not worried."

CRISIS IN SPANISH GOVERNMENT ENDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday).—The Cabinet crisis is ended and all members of Mr. Dato's government will remain in office, with the exception of the Ministers of Public Instruction and Justice. The question of increased tariffs will be dealt with by another minister than the Minister of Public Works.

MR. TAFT'S VIEW OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Former President Criticizes the Refusal of the United States to Take Any Responsibility on Behalf of Other Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—William Howard Taft, speaking in the Château Laurier yesterday afternoon, as representative of the American Bar Association to members of the Canadian legal profession, dealt principally with important phases of the League of Nations. He undertook in particular to deal with the objections which were at present being offered to entry by the United States into the League of Nations. These objections he held to be without force, "whatever the merits of the league may be."

He contended that it would be a great interference with the usefulness of the Government of the United States for the people of the United States on the one hand, and for the neighbors of the United States, and the world on the other, if the United States would not enter into any obligation of an affirmative character to do certain things in consideration of other nations doing the same or similar things.

"I do not think," he said, "that those who are now offering objections fully realize how completely such a construction of the Constitution would relegate our great nation, and our great government to the limbo of infants and of persons so irresponsible that they cannot assume obligations that shall be binding upon them."

Need for Cooperation

The League, he explained, was only quasi-judicial. The council and assembly did not constitute a court; they were intermediary. "The only thing that the League of Nations can effect," he said, "must depend upon the spirit of cooperation and the conscientious performance of obligations in good faith. It does not matter how strong the League is, without that spirit of cooperation and that conscientious performance, any league will fail."

"Neither the Constitution of the United States, nor the prerogatives of the Senate or of Congress were affected in the slightest degree by the principles of the League."

Sir James Aikins, president of the Canadian Bar Association, and himself an honorary member of the American Bar Association, made the presidential address, in the course of which he declared that, during the present period of reconstruction, there was a great need for careful legislation, and for a sane interpretation thereof. Referring to the kindred ties between Canada and the United States he said: "We are of the British Empire, an autonomous nation in it. We are also of America, but are not Americans. While cordial friendship has existed between us and them for over a century, there has also existed an impenetrable barrier of sovereign statehood."

"With them we, the representatives of the British Empire, hold and will hold, against all other states, this continent for our common civilization, from the Rio Grande to the North Pole."

Governor-General Speaks

"If we are menaced by the unrepentant forces of Central Europe, shoulder to shoulder we will face eastward; if by Asiatics, we will right about and march westward; if by any other common foe we will stand back to back, but never face to face in strife."

The excellence of the British institution was the theme of a brief address of welcome by the Duke of Devonshire.

"In Canada," he said, "these institutions come closer to us than anything else. We realize today, as never before."

fore, the strong traditions upon which our British institutions are founded, and we will never forget. We also see the permanent record of the splendid work accomplished over 50 years ago by the fathers of the Canadian confederation in the British Parliament. We owe them a debt which can never be repaid."

"Today, it is for us to ask the question if these British institutions that have so well stood the test of time are capable of dealing with the numerous vital problems that now confront us, for it may be years or generations before the full effect of the great upheaval of the past five and six years will be brought to a final conclusion."

"Our duty today is to assist the world to restore peace, happiness and security. That task we willingly undertake."

At the close of his address, Mr. Taft was tendered an honorary membership of the Canadian Bar Association. He accepted the honor with a smile, and his acceptance was received by loud cheering. Among the notable guests present at the luncheon were included Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, Viscount Cave, His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, the former Premier Sir Robert Borden and many others.

JAPANESE SUBJECTS QUIT SIBERIAN TOWNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Japanese Embassy in London has received the following cable, dated Tokyo, August 27: "The Japanese Government decided in June last to withdraw all Japanese troops from Transbaikalia and from along the Chinese Eastern railway, west of Harbin. However, anti-Japanese sentiments among the Bolsheviks in these regions were running so high that it was feared that, in the event of actual completion of the withdrawal of troops, the persons and property of Japanese subjects might seriously be jeopardized."

"Accordingly the Japanese consuls at Mandchourie, Chita and other places were instructed on June 30 to effect the withdrawal of all Japanese residents and Koreans included in those regions, except those who desired to stay of their own will and at their own risk."

"Pursuant to the above decision of the Japanese Government, about 2000 Japanese and Korean residents evacuated Chita, Nerchinsk, Sretynsk, Oroanaya, Bolsha, Mandchourie, Kharlar and other places in the months of July and August. As for those few Japanese residents still remaining in Taitzkar and Kharlar, the Japanese consul at the former city has obtained the consent of the commander-in-chief at Mandchourie and the military governor of Kolombair to protect their persons and property. The Japanese residents in Bukhato, Jarandon, and Ananchi are also reported to have decided to withdraw by military trains in the latter part of August."

FURTHER RIOTING IN BELFAST DISTRICTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Wednesday).—Further rioting broke out again on Tuesday afternoon and on Wednesday morning it spread to the Henry Street district and the Spencer Basin, where a conflict occurred between shipyard workers and dockers. Workmen's trams in North Street and Peter's Hill were repeatedly attacked and passengers lay on the floor of the cars for safety. Four additional casualties are reported.

Two policemen were fatally shot on Tuesday night while on patrol duty a short distance from Ballaghaderreen, County Mayo.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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FRENCH CONCERN AT POLISH DESIRE TO PUSH FORWARD

Eagerness to Advance Beyond Purely Polish Territory Causes Uneasiness—Financial Condition of Poles Unsatisfactory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Uneasiness is felt at the desire of the Poles to advance beyond the purely Polish territory. At Paris there have been consultations between the two governments. The Polish authorities, while disclaiming all imperialistic designs, are of opinion that it is necessary to put a certain space between Poland and the enemy. It cannot be too much insisted upon that there is danger of another setback.

French advice is to make peace without further delay. The situation can scarcely become better for the Poles, and there is a prospect that it may become worse. The disposition of the Poles to drag out the negotiations is deprecated. It is believed that the Bolsheviks will eventually consent to Riga as the center of negotiations. It is all the more necessary to hasten peace, because Poland is in a difficult financial plight. She requires monetary aid, in addition to military aid, from the Allies, who are not willing to be overgenerous in view of their own financial position.

New Polish Positions

Troops Apparently Standing Near Ethnographical Frontier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A new location for the peace negotiations has not yet been agreed upon between the Poles and the Russians. Generally the Poles seem to be taking up positions not far from their ethnographical frontier, although President Pilsudski is credited with a statement that, in his opinion, it is impossible to stop the Polish offensive at the line desired by the entente. Operations ought to be continued until the enemy is crushed. However, the Polish nation, he says, must now make an immediate decision on the question of adopting one of these courses.

The special correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" at Kovno states that two Polish infantry regiments, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery passed over the Polish-Lithuanian demarcation line, near Augustovo and became engaged with inferior Lithuanian forces. As a result, there were killed and wounded on both sides. A conference is now proceeding at Kovno between the Polish general staff and the Lithuanian Government on the subject of the frontier line. The Poles have demanded the right to use Lithuanian territory in view of continued operations, but, as this is in contravention of the Russian-Lithuanian peace agreement, Lithuania is forced to reject the demand.

The latest Bolshevik wireless military communiqué, dated August 31, states: "In the Bielovizh-Pruzhany region, the enemy's attempt to advance was beaten off. The enemy's attempt to cross the river Bug in several places was foiled, and he was flung back by our troops at Dubenka Village. Fighting is still proceeding south of Hrubeshoff. In the Krystynopol region, the enemy's attacks have been repelled and also in the Lemberg and Buczacz regions, where fierce attacks were made."

Polish Note Status

Publication of Text of Correspondence Expected Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Within the next 24 hours, it is expected, the State Department will make public the text of the notes recently exchanged between the United States and the Warsaw governments. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, in intimating that the correspondence was to be released for publication, avoided comment on the character of the answer of the Polish Government to the representations made by the State Department to the effect that the Polish armies in their counter-offensive against the Bolsheviks should avoid transgression of the ethnographic boundaries of Russia.

The answer of the Warsaw government to this representation is the pivotal point of the note, but beyond the statement that the proposals of this country were received and considered in a friendly manner, the Secretary of State refused to comment, pending the actual publication of the documents. It is understood, however, that the Warsaw government in its answer laid stress on the difficulties that would confront it if it undertook to regulate its military commitments and strategic considerations in accordance with such a hard and fast formula as that proposed by this country. The representations, however, it was stated, were made in a friendly tone.

Bolshevik Threat

WARSAW, Poland (Wednesday).—(Havas).—George Tchitcherine, the Russian Soviet Foreign Minister, in a wireless message received today, says he is happy to note that the Polish Gov-

ernment has declared itself in favor of peace, but threatens a new offensive if the Poles "do not conform their acts to their promises."

He asserts that the fighting power of the Soviet armies has not diminished in the least.

PROHIBITION LAW AND THE ITALIANS

Anti-Saloon League Official Denies Report That Restrictive Statute Has Caused Italians to Leave the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Misrepresentation of the facts about prohibition continue to be disseminated among the people, and a recent and significant instance is pointed out by Robert E. Corradini, field secretary for Italian work for the Anti-Saloon League, who says that violation of prohibition is fostered by a large part of the Italian language press in this city. To the editor of the Italian language paper, which, he says, is one of the leaders in this liquor interest activity, Mr. Corradini has written a letter, because he wants "to acquaint the American people with the fact that the Italians in the United States are neither criminals nor is their reason so soaked with alcohol as to make them not respect a law which they, perhaps, think too drastic."

The paper in question has been publishing daily articles under the heading "The Fight Against Prohibition," but lately these items have been appearing as news items. The general idea is to ridicule and misrepresent the prohibition issue. Mr. Corradini charges that reports have been falsified and advertisements have been published which are against the spirit, if not always against the letter of the law.

Recently it was heralded as a fact that the banks and steamship lines blamed prohibition for the exodus of foreigners, chiefly Italians, thus aggravating the labor shortage. Mr. Corradini says that no responsible authority has yet asserted that Italians leave the United States on account of prohibition. Recently, also, an article on immigration was published, calling attention to the tremendous shortage of steamers as responsible for the fact that no more immigrants from Italy were coming to the United States. But no mention was made of the fact that Frederick A. Wallis, immigration commissioner at this port, had stated that a representative of an Italian line had told him that in Italy alone there were 2,000,000 applications for passports to the United States and that the steamship men had warned Mr. Wallis that soon about 25,000 immigrants would reach this port every week.

Mr. Corradini also notes that such propaganda is trying to make it appear that because prohibition is not being strictly enforced in this city, the law will be repealed, and he asks: "If prohibition is not well enforced in New York, where a large percentage is of foreign origin, what have you done to inculcate respect for the law into the minds of those who have come from across the sea to make this country their home?"

FRANCO-BELGIAN MILITARY ACCORD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—There is now only lacking ratification by the Belgian Government of the military accord drawn up and signed by the military chiefs of France and Belgium. French ratification has been given. Formal sanction of the Belgian Government will make the agreement operative. As already intimated, it binds the two countries to resist aggression together. The plan of defense has been elaborated. Lack of cohesion in 1914, and the necessity of improving defenses are held to be responsible for the early disasters and prolongation of the war and it is argued that the new accord is a serious guarantee against future war.

The Premier, Leon Delacroix, is not coming to Paris, because difficulties have arisen at the last moment. His visit to Mr. Millerand has reference chiefly to the question of Poland. There is hope that closer political, diplomatic, and economic relations will be the sequel to the military understanding. France has now one ally—Belgium—is the cry of the French journals, which still regret that the Franco-British alliance has not been definitely remade.

COMPASS STATIONS ESTABLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—Compass stations have been installed at eight points along the Pacific coast, and the commanding officer on any ship equipped with radio now can learn his bearings or correct position, by communicating with the nearest station.

DISPUTES IN ITALY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—Several large works here have proclaimed a lock-out, and at other places a policy of obstructionism is being pursued. Metal workers at Milan have established themselves in the foundries, but they do no work. The situation is calm.

KING ALBERT'S TRIP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ZEEBRUGGE, Belgium (Wednesday).—The King and Queen of Belgium sailed for Brazil on board the Brazilian cruiser San Paulo shortly before 2 o'clock today.

ABROGATION OF TRADE TREATIES

Commercial Relations of United States to Various Governments Are Affected by Provisions of the Jones Shipping Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In view of the wide international interest that attaches to the abrogation of commercial treaties under the Jones Shipping Act, it is said that the Department of State, prior to issuance of notice to the different countries, will make a general statement of its position and the view that it takes of the obligation placed on the executive by congressional enactment.

As a matter of law, there is no doubt expressed here that an act of Congress supersedes all treaties. Officials of the department are now compiling data relative to the treaties that will be affected by clause 34 of the Jones Act. The matter of serving notice, it is indicated, is well in hand, and the government will be in a position to issue its notice to the various governments within the limit of the 90 days fixed in the act of Congress. As viewed here, the chief difficulty immediately ahead relates to the establishment of a modus operandi with those countries that have commercial treaties with the United States, but which do not state that a certain period of time must elapse before existing treaties are rendered null and void. In the case of these countries, the tariff provision of the Underwood law, it is taken, will become immediately effective and practically prevent shipment of goods from them to the United States, pending a new understanding as to reciprocal tariff arrangements.

There is every indication that the serving of notice by the State Department will precipitate a series of international discussions of first importance. Some officials here are strongly of the opinion that it is very unfortunate that the United States should be placed in the position of taking the lead in serving notice of termination of "trade barriers" contrary to the declarations repeatedly made against such barriers by President Wilson.

It is admitted that when he signed the bill, the President was hardly aware of the far-reaching significance of the clause of the law which now compels action by the State Department. On the other hand, it is a fact that the United States Senate, if not the House of Representatives, had been warned by the State Department and that in the late stages of the bill at least a majority of the Senate was cognizant of the feature of it that requires international action.

The bill was presented to President Wilson at the very end of the session, and there was no time to make representations to Congress, so that the alternative left was either to sign it or veto a measure that required many months of arduous work to frame and on which the entire shipping policy of the United States hung.

Ship Subsidies

Senator Harding Reported as Taking a Stand in Their Favor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MARION, Ohio.—Warren G. Harding, Republican presidential nominee, yesterday went on record as favoring subsidies of some sort to encourage the building up of an American merchant marine. Attention of the nominee was called to a published letter from John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior, to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in which he said the United States might find itself without trade routes if the provision of section 34 of the new Merchant Marine Act were made effective and commercial treaties with other nations were abrogated.

Senator Harding said he favored putting the whole transportation question on a basis to further the commercial interests of the country.

WAGE INCREASE FOR WOMEN EMPLOYEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas.—A wage increase of \$5.75 per week for experienced women and \$5 per week for inexperienced women employed in all mercantile establishments in Fort Smith, Ark., has been granted in an order issued by the minimum wage and maximum hour commission of the Bureau of Labor. The order, which is effective September 1, 1920, provides that experienced women employees shall receive not less than \$13.25 per week, based on full time work, and inexperienced women workers in the designated establishments shall receive not less than \$11 per week.

SCHOOL-TEACHERS WAGE CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—A long campaign which has been heated and insistent, and which has enlisted the hearty cooperation and sympathy of the general public has been conducted by the school-teachers against the Board of Education. The object sought by the teachers has been a "living wage," a salary which would enable them to meet current expenses, and to provide for future needs. In their concerted opinion the increase which was planned and provided for by the Board of Education did not cover the necessary additional ex-

pense involved in the present status of living.

In an open letter which has been presented to the Board of Education the teachers voice the inner idea which has prompted the necessary majority to accept the terms offered by the board in spite of the prevailing feeling of injustice. They say, in part: "We accept these contracts, not because we think the compensation adequate, but rather with a deep feeling of injustice. Unwilling to forsake the children whose interests we have championed, or to break with the public, which we know to be with us, we acknowledge that for the moment you hold the key to the situation, and that neither we nor the public can control your immediate action."

FARMERS STATE PRODUCTION NEEDS

Tennessee Institute Convention Asks for Commission to Report on Legislation to Encourage Farm Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, Tennessee.—"The farmers are continuing their best efforts to produce under conditions that would appall less resource men, and they demand of both Labor and Capital that they, too, shall earnestly speed up their part of the production so urgent need," is the opinion expressed in resolutions adopted by the Middle Tennessee Farmers' Institute which has just closed a convention at this place.

The resolutions read in part as follows:

"Agriculture is the basis of all commerce and industry. The great world need of today is production. Production is dependent upon Labor. The solidarity of Labor is such that the wages and hours of Labor prevailing in other industries are reflected upon the farm. It is idle, therefore, to continue to advance the cost of production without expecting to pay an increased price for the product of Labor, on the farm as well as in the other industries of the nation."

"The law of supply and demand, unhampered by monopolies, and unhampered by attempts at governmental price-fixing, should have full sway. The right to quit work either individually or collectively is not denied, but the right to quit work in union does not extend to those who work for the state, and in all cases of strikes the public interest must be paramount to those of any group."

"The farmers believe in collective bargaining, and such legislation should be enacted by Congress and the state legislatures as will guarantee this right."

"The drift of population from country to city is not only a menace to the future food production of the nation, but it threatens the political life of the nation. It is today the most momentous issue before the public. To the end that effective measures may be taken to check this tendency to still further congest the centers of population and add fuel to the fires of unrest and discontent, we favor the appointment, under proper resolutions and appropriation by the next Legislature, of a commission composed of farmers and farm experts who shall investigate and report such legislation as may be necessary to encourage the ownership of farms and to develop the rural life so that it may hold out the same promise of material reward and social opportunities that are offered to the young men and women in the towns and cities."

"More general appropriations should be made for public education and particularly for the rural community schools."

BRITISH PREMIER IN SWITZERLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday).—Mr. Lloyd George, who is spending a vacation in Switzerland, visited Dr. Giuseppe Motta, the Swiss President, on Tuesday at 5 o'clock at the Hotel National, Lucerne. With Dr. Motta was Mr. Dinichert, who is head of the Foreign Affairs department. The visit was entirely private, but the interview is said to have been of very cordial character, and to have lasted an hour and a half, at the end of which time, the British Premier returned to his residence with his suite.

Later Dr. Motta and Mr. Dinichert visited Mr. Lloyd George.

Great indignation has been caused by a threatening telegram, received by the British Prime Minister, which the police have traced to a Bernese named Albert Joseph Courvay. The telegram demanded the release of the Lord Mayor of Cork within 24 hours, in default of which the Premier himself was threatened. Courvay had given a false address on the telegram, but, after one day and a night of investigations, the police arrested him at the Hotel Cheval Blanc at Carouge, near Geneva.

Courvay was subjected to a long interrogation, in the course of which he stated that he had no accomplices, and had no wish to kill Mr. Lloyd George, but only wanted to frighten him into thinking he would thus expedite the liberation of the Lord Mayor. He had dispatched the telegram immediately after he had read the newspaper accounts of the condition of Terence McSweney. Courvay has been lodged in prison at the disposition of the federal authorities, who have instructed the police commissioner to search his room at his lodgings at Carouge.

MR. LODGE CHARGES MISREPRESENTATION

Republican Leader Explains Circumstances Connected With Democratic Allegations of Inconsistency in His Attitude

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, speaking here yesterday before the Merrimack County Republican Club, accused the Democratic Party of "unlimited misrepresentation of well-known facts" in its platform reference to alleged inconsistencies in his attitude on the making of peace with Germany.

"I am charged with inconsistency," said Senator Lodge, "because in an address I disapproved of deserting our allies and making a separate peace in the midst of the war and yet was willing to make a separate peace with Germany two years and a half after that speech was made and when all our allies had left us and had themselves made peace with Germany. I was right on both occasions and entirely consistent." The Senator added that what was important was not the question of his personal consistency but that one of the two great parties should have begun the campaign with misrepresentation.

Article Quoted

"What they did exactly was this: They quoted from what they called an article of mine which they said appeared in the Forum magazine of December, 1918, in which I had denounced any attempt on the part of the United States to make a separate peace with Germany at that time. . . . On the publication of this statement in the Democratic platform many of the leading newspapers of the country immediately pointed out that the article in question was not published in the Forum of December, 1918, but appeared in the Forum of June, 1918—that is, appeared while the war was at its height and before the great advance which resulted in victory."

The falsehood was so flagrant that the Democrats and their allies changed the date of the statement several weeks later in the official publication of their platform to June, 1918. This, of course, destroyed the main point of the attack and got rid of the most obvious lie, but it still remained with a large burden of falsehood upon it because in the article as published by the Forum in June, 1918, there was a note appended saying that this article was an address delivered by me before the Massachusetts Historical Society and was printed by them with the permission of the society."

"What I said on the 11th of October, 1917, to the Historical Society was this: 'Every man, the President who delivered the war message and the Congress who voted for war, would be guilty of the blackest of crimes if they were willing to make a peace on the status quo ante bellum and recreate the situation which existed before the war.'"

Democratic Charge

"The point of the Democratic charge is that I was grossly inconsistent in voting on May 15, 1920, for the Knox resolution declaring peace, after having denounced the making of a separate peace in 1917; that is, that I was grossly inconsistent in voting to declare a peace which actually existed a year and a half after hostilities had ceased and after our allies had made a separate peace for themselves with Germany because I had denounced the making of a separate peace in the very midst of war. I know that I was absolutely right in voting for the Knox resolution. All the other countries had made peace with Germany. We had declined to ratify the Treaty of Versailles on account of the covenant of the League of Nations, except with reservations which would have protected the United States. But all our allies had ratified the Treaty of Peace in May, 1920, and it was then our duty, as it is our duty now, to put an end to the technical state of war between the United States and Germany. It is wholly technical and it is not a little difficult to establish that, even a technical state of war exists."

OFFICIALS PREVENT I. W. W. CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington.—After many months of freedom from industrial Workers of the World activities, the city and county officials of Spokane recently received an intimation that a delegate convention was about to assemble here with the intent to reestablish headquarters in or near Spokane and conduct an aggressive campaign in the interests of the organization and for the further promulgation of their ideas. A number of strangers were placed under surveillance which eventually led to the discovery of a rendezvous in the woods more than two miles north of Hillyard, suburban to Spokane, and about six miles from the business center of the city. Here a meeting was surprised while in session and 10 delegates present placed under arrest and conveyed to the county jail where they are held under state charges of criminal syndicalism. Each man carried an industrial Workers of the World card and considerable propaganda literature was found in their possession. By this prompt action the officials believe they have defeated the convention plans of the leaders of the movement, but it is their purpose to keep close watch for further arrivals in the city and suppress any attempt at reorganization in this location.

BRITISH DELEGATES TO VISIT WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—British delegates to the Imperial Conference of Commerce which will be held in Toronto, Canada, from September 17 to 25 will visit Washington September 5 and 6 and will be the guests of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. There will be 17 persons in the British party, headed by the Hon. A. J. Hobson, president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. A tentative program drawn up for the affair includes a discussion of international trade matters. A banquet is also planned, to which federal officials will be invited.

WOMAN NOMINATED FOR SENATE

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Mrs. Culla F. Vayhinger has been nominated for United States Senator by the Indiana Prohibition Party. She is the wife of the president of Taylor University.

PARTIAL RETURNS FROM CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Returns from Tuesday's primary completed yesterday from 3022 precincts of a total of 6129 in the State, gave Samuel M. Shortridge, San Francisco attorney, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, a lead of more than 20,000 votes over William Kent, a former Congressman, his nearest rival.

The California direct primary law permits an aspirant for any office to

quality for nomination on any ticket, provided he receives sufficient names on petitions to get his name on the party ballots. The law recognizes the party affiliation of such a candidate for more than one nomination as that of the party with which he is registered.

James D. Phelan, Senator from California, was unopposed for the Democratic nomination.

LEGION OBJECTS TO MENNONITES

Mississippi Department Passes Resolution Protesting Against Settlement of Colony of 8000 in Cut-Over Pine Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JACKSON, Mississippi.—At their annual convention in Vicksburg, the Mississippi department of the American Legion, representing a membership of about 5000 former service men, adopted resolutions which very strongly oppose the settlement of a colony of 8000 Canadian Mennonites in the southern part of Mississippi, where, it is understood, they have already purchased 50,000 acres of cut-over pine lands.

Having declared the Mennonites "undesirable and unwelcome" in this State, the American Legion pledges its members to "take all lawful means to prevent this proposed colonization, both by enforcement of existing laws and securing the passage of new laws that may be necessary to effect this purpose."

The preamble charged that "these people live in colonies and under a Communistic form of self-government, preferring to be governed by their own rules and customs than by the laws of the state and country in which they live, thereby breeding disrespect for the laws which govern all, and

"Whereas, They hold large tracts of farm land by means of one corporation, or a holding trust, in violation of the spirit of the laws of the State of Mississippi; and

"Whereas, They speak, teach and think in the German language, and for that reason cannot become 100 per cent American; and

"Whereas, They are conscientious objectors to military service and unwilling to do their part in a national emergency, cloaking their lack of patriotism under the guise of religious objection; and

"Whereas, This same colony has become objectionable to the State of South Dakota, and were forced to remove because they were unwilling to comply with the laws of that State, and have become objectionable to the Dominion of Canada, whence they now plan to remove to the State of Mississippi."

Copies of these resolutions were ordered sent to the Attorney-General of Mississippi, the Attorney-General of the United States, the United States Commissioner of Immigration, members of the Legislature and to the Mennonites themselves.

Gov. Lee M. Russell assured these great agricultural people they would be welcomed to Mississippi, before they purchased the big tract of land.

CHARGES AGAINST CITY OF TIA JUANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Tia Juana, Mexico, a city of vice, booze and gambling, run by Americans and supported by Americans, could be closed in two weeks by a change in policy of the American State Department, declared the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with headquarters in this city, in a report just issued on an investigation which it has made of conditions in Tia Juana, just across the border from San Diego, California.

The board's report continues: "The present regulations of the American State Department greatly facilitate the work of undesirable characters so that vast fortunes are being made, a share of which has been going to the support of the Lower California government, so long maintained in defiance of the federal Mexican Government."

Heavy Tribute Said to Be Paid

Gov. Esteban Cantu of Lower California is charged with having accepted tribute from certain establishments in Tia Juana. He recently surrendered to the report of the board, he received a revenue of \$150,000 a month from the place. Gambling devices, saloons, dance halls, bull fights, prize fights and dog fights are all listed as among the means utilized for drawing into Tia Juana undesirable characters.

On July 4 and 5, it is said, some 100,000 United States citizens crossed the border, and it is estimated that they left \$750,000 with the gambling halls alone. On the 4th of July 12,645 automobiles crossed the border.

The board holds that passports should be required at the border, in view of the conditions prevailing in Tia Juana, but no passports are issued. Instead, one-day permits are granted. Immigration officials are unable to check the smuggling of liquor and drugs into the United States from the Tia Juana territory, it is said.

Tia Juana was closed during the war, but reopened shortly afterward. A large sign at the border announcing that there is no limit in Mexico on sales of intoxicating liquor is the first indication of the character of the place to visitors from the north. A race track was opened in January of this year, and its patrons are mainly Americans, the board asserts.

SAN DIEGO AFFECTED

The flocking of undesirable characters to Tia Juana has likewise led to an influx of gamblers and others to San Diego, it is said, and these persons can pay rents which workmen cannot pay. As a result they are monopolizing the housing facilities of the city and workmen are being driven out. Unless Tia Juana is closed, San Diego will deteriorate, it is contended.

The report cites a number of places in Tia Juana which are notorious gambling dens or drinking places. It asserts that many men are robbed after being drugged and that many more lose all their funds from gambling. "Drunken drivers pile autos by the side of the road with great frequency," the report says. "On May 2 there were 15 accidents between Ocean Beach and Ocean Side. The situation is intolerable and will grow even worse if the present policy of the American government is maintained very much longer."

MANY PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE LIQUOR

Statistics Show Large Number of Manufacturers and Drug Dealers Obtaining Permits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—More than 37,000 druggists, retail and wholesale, and manufacturers of proprietary medicines, flavoring extracts, syrups, etc., have been licensed in the United States and its consular possessions under the National Prohibition Act, according to statistics compiled in the office of John H. Kramer, prohibition commissioner. The American Issue points out.

The Internal Revenue Bureau shows that nearly 16,000 physicians in the United States, Hawaii and Porto Rico have received permits to write prescriptions calling for the dispensation of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes, and it says additional permits at the rate of 1000 a month are being issued. The prohibition director for Massachusetts has issued more than 15 per cent of the number of such

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Conditions There Declared Intolerable in Methodist Church Report, and Blame Placed on Policy of the United States

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permits distributed. New York State has another 15 per cent.

The American Issue finds that New York State leads in the number of retail and wholesale druggists and manufacturers of products requiring the use of intoxicating liquor as an ingredient. About 10,000 have been issued in New York State alone, or about 25 per cent of the total in the country. Pennsylvania ranks second, Illinois third, with nearly 3000. Massachusetts fourth, with about 1500, and Ohio is fifth with 1700.

Of the 59,046,462 gallons of distilled spirits on hand in bond on May 1, it is said that 1,955,348 gallons were produced subsequent to the enforcement of the Lever Act, in September, 1917. While the bonded whisky supply is diminishing at the rate of more than 9,000,000 gallons a year, the production of alcohol is increasing to such an extent that the entire decrease in distilled spirits in bond for April was but 179,048 gallons.

ELECTION OF DRY OFFICIALS SOUGHT

Anti-Saloon League in State of Washington to Support Men Who Will Enforce Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington.—L. R. Horton, of Spokane, president of the Eastern Washington Anti-Saloon League, declares that the most important work during the coming elections will be to secure throughout the State the election of sheriffs and prosecuting attorneys who will support the dry cause and bring to trial all violators of the dry amendment. "The people in Washington," says Mr. Horton, "who think this State will go back to light wines and beer, even if the Volstead Act is repealed, are not reckoning with the state law which provides for a 'bone-dry' state. Therefore the local interest is not so much centered in the making of prohibition laws as with the enforcement of those laws already existing. There are however a few county officials in the State of Washington who are defying state laws and allowing liquor vendors to sell their goods in safety. It is these officers whom we will fight in eastern Washington this fall. The people should know that if the dry laws are not properly enforced in the county in which they live it is the fault of the sheriff and the prosecuting attorney."

"When the campaign begins this fall the Anti-Saloon League will send campaigners into the counties where officials are suspected and endeavor to secure the election, in their places, of men who will enforce the prohibition law. We will also take part in the campaign for members of Congress in case a 'wet' is put anywhere in the State for a seat at Washington, District of Columbia. We will support every member of Congress for reelection who voted for the prohibition amendment and for the Volstead Act, regardless of party affiliation. If the 'wets' should gain power this time the Anti-Saloon League will go into the fight harder than ever to eventually secure a 'dry' administration. Elbert E. Barker, a special representative from the national headquarters of the league in Westerville, Ohio, will work throughout Washington, organizing the dry forces and getting them in readiness for the coming campaign."



**THE WINDOW
of the WORLD**

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Three Dogs are a Crowd

An intimate picture of life in a British flat is given in the report of the trial of a lady who lived with three dogs on the second floor of a flat in Grosvenor Square, London. She was sued by due process of law and forced to choose among her two terriers and her dachshund. Life for her was peaceful until Mr. Smith moved into the first floor with a toy terrier and complained. Before long, a tenant who owned a Yorkshire terrier moved into the third floor. These facts were clearly stated in the testimony at the trial. Furthermore, the Yorkshire terrier had another dog come to visit him. The toy terrier on the first floor was most unhappy. It was not because the dachshund was a German dog, though it was true the toy terrier was unhappy of all about Fritz.

The lady's testimony reads, "Mrs. Arkwright said that she had had the dachshund for six years and the West Highland terrier for five years. The dachshund and Sealyham were miniature dogs, and the West Highland terrier was of the usual size." When ever the dogs went out for a walk they were carried in the arms of the lady's daughter. Yet in spite of all this care the cruel judge decreed that the lady should have only one dog. She might choose among the three and take a month for her decision, but after that time her daughter would be allowed to carry only one little dog up and down the stairs. England is not the free country it was in the days before Fritz.

A Gigantic Pylon

It was not only Mrs. Malaprop who objected to "that great big reptile" being placed on view in one of London's most beautiful centers, but cultured people who knew enough Greek to realize that a pylon was a gateway, have buckled on their armor to slay the monster.

The Office of Works set out with such high ideals, quite convinced in their, or its, mind that it could fathom the needs of the British public. Not only would they be builders but interpreters, and if anything was a fact to them it was that the people of London wanted a war memorial. Never were they so mistaken in their life. If there is one thing the people of London want it is to forget that there has ever been a war. To be reminded of it by a gigantic pylon is viewed as a thing altogether unthinkable.

A writer in the Times expresses the Londoner's feelings: "Of all styles unfit for London and alien to London the Egyptian is the most unfit and alien; and the bigger it might be, the more vulgar it would be. It is heavy, passive, sulky; it is the style of a caste-ridden people; it requires the sunlight and the desert; it would show the dirt; it proclaims complete indifference to the hard estate of the poor. A Turkish minaret, a Moorish dome, a Chinese pagoda—any of these would be more welcome at Hyde Park Corner than a huge Egyptian pylon with flanking temples."

Natalite Instead of Gasoline

The rivers in the sugar-growing districts of Australia will run less sweetly now that the government has removed the excise duty of a shilling a gallon, which has made unprofitable the local manufacture of industrial alcohol. Every year, so writes a correspondent of the London Times Trade Supplement, from Sydney, hundreds of thousands of gallons of molasses have been run into those rivers because there was no promise of profit in using the molasses to make alcohol; but the removal of the duty comes as an important part of the movement now under way to replace petrol with industrial alcohol and thus make Australia able to produce her own liquid fuel.

One immediate result has been the formation in Australia of an important company to manufacture industrial alcohol; and one future result seems to be that Australians who now speak of petrol will eventually say "natalite." In Natal a patent spirit which has been given this new name is already being marketed at a price lower than petrol, and the making of this liquid fuel is about to be undertaken on a large scale in Papua, where plants and trees have been discovered that are expected to yield about 73 gallons a ton. A hundred square miles of country have been reserved on which some 5,500,000 gallons of natalite a year are considered a reasonable beginning with the likelihood of increasing the output to at least 15,000,000 gallons when a system of replanting the land has been put in operation. The plan goes

further, and will seek to engage farmers to cooperate by raising crops of sorghum, with an estimated yield of 80 gallons of industrial alcohol to the ton, for a share in the profits.

Charlie Chaplin in Galway

"I shall always remember Galway in the year of revolution, 1920, because it was there that I first saw Charlie Chaplin in the movies," says Mr. Robert Lynd in The Daily Chronicle. "He seemed, I confess, as foreign and far-away as he would be in Moscow or the soviet. His adventures, as he fell up and down a sliding staircase, being mistaken and chased for a shoplifter, seemed curiously irrelevant in Galway, where there are no shoplifters, and no sliding staircases."

"I shall also remember Galway as a city in which the evening papers arrive half an hour after midnight. If you have gone to bed early—and any hour is early in Galway—you will be wakened from your first doze by the noise of midnight newsboys running about the streets and shouting 'Telegraph' or 'Herald.' So great is the demand for the papers that boys charge twopenny for them and get it. There cannot be many remote cities with the same passion for news."

Trenches for All but Houses for Hardly Any

According to a Reuter wire from Paris, Marshal Poch is in great difficulties over the housing question.

He has been given notice to quit in October, and is unable to find another home. Such landlords as have flats vacant refuse to have him, on the ground that his large number of visitors would cause too much noise.

It occurs to another harassed house hunter that some rich American lady might buy the Marshal a house of his own, with spacious garden for visitors, and a high stone wall to contain their talk, and spare her home town in California the statue or fountain for which she is now shopping.

The Spanish Language

The Spanish Ambassador, Don Alfonso Merry del Val, in opening the summer students' course of Spanish at the University of Cambridge, England, spoke of the need of studying the Spanish language at the present day.

"With English and Spanish one could go round the world, yet Spanish is little spoken outside the frontiers of Spain and in Latin-America. Eighty millions of human people know no other language than Spanish as their own vernacular. Cambridge University has shown that it understands the value of Spanish for future generations from the purely utilitarian point of view, but I am glad that it recognizes also the literary and historical point of view."

The importance of getting into touch with Spanish students is being recognized, not alone to the advantage of the English-speaking nations, but for the welfare of Spain.

Spanish is being taught in the municipal commercial schools in England, but the literature of Spain is too little known as yet in England. The work of translation for educated women as a means of living is being put forward, and Spanish is one of the languages that is suggested as a remunerative study. Educated women who have learned to work systematically during the war find it difficult to while away time without any definite object. For these women the work of translation is particularly appropriate as it can be done at home, and the pay is considered adequate. It necessarily varies somewhat but is as a rule from one and sixpence or more a folio (72 words), and anything from six to eight folios an hour can be executed by a good translator, a much higher price being paid for technical work. For complicated mechanical translations as much as two shillings and sixpence a folio is often paid.

Welding Liberty Bell

Shall the Liberty Bell be mended and again set ringing? Or has time made the crack so much a part of the historic bell that mending it at this date could be considered irrelevant to its traditions? The question is not unlikely to come up for discussion.

As for the practical matter of mending the crack, that has been discussed already at a recent meeting of the American Welding Society, and expert opinion, says a writer in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, holds that the old bell could be made to ring again as well as ever. If it were done, there would be an additional point of historic interest for posterity in that the same method mended the bell that first proved itself by mending the metal parts of the German ships in American ports whose machinery the German crews damaged to prevent them from being useful to the American Government.

Welding by means of the electric welding needle put the ships in service again in a few months, and Mr. D. H. Wilson, the New York engineer who suggests mending the Liberty Bell, is the man who found the way to put the German ships into active American service. First of all would come the analysis of a grain of metal from the crevice of the bell by a board of metallurgists. From this analysis would be made metal identical with that of the Liberty Bell to fill the crack; and finally this new metal would be incorporated with the old, and the crack filled, by electric welding.

Then, say the welders, the Liberty Bell would ring with the same tone as when it rang from the State House steeple in Philadelphia for the first time in 1753. Until 1835 the bell continued to ring, and those who argue for mending it will no doubt contend that a historic bell in actual use is more impressive than a silent relic.

LYCH GATES IN ENGLAND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The old lych gate typical of the pleasant English countryside is a familiar feature with the tourist into the highways and byways. Lych gates give a dignity and an interest to the approach, and they are of an infinity of design, from mere swing gates with a pent-house roof of tiles, stone slabs, slates, or the ever-beautiful silvery hued oak shingles, to quite substantial little one or two-roomed cottages. Chief among their charms is the unexpected quality of their unlimited



An old lych gate with a half-timbered cottage for a roof

variety. It is true that at least one of them may well be viewed with no little sadness and regret by the lover of antiquity. I will tell you where it is. It is the lych gate of Birlingham, near Pershore; and it will be looked upon with regret because it is, in fact, a very fine specimen of Norman enriched arcading, the remains of a church that was wantonly pulled down and rebuilt.

There is at Long Compton, in Warwickshire, a lych gate that is perhaps unique, for it is not only a cottage spanning the archway entrance to the churchyard but it is the home of a village cobbler, and the church has not actually any property in it at all. A somewhat similar residence, but not with that peculiarity of ownership, is found over the lych gate of Kenwyn Church, at a short distance north of Truro in Cornwall; a quaint old structure whose walls are hung with slates. Not the hideous purple Welch slates which form the cheaper kind of roofing material for London's smaller houses, but Cornish blue slates, which are inferior only to the most beautiful slates produced, namely, the lovely



The lych gate in Kenwyn in Cornwall

gray-green Cumberland and West-mooreland variety.

At the old-world village of Haves, in Middlesex, 10 miles distant only from the middle of London, and yet so isolated from the thronging traffic of the main and much-traveled Oxford Road that it has fully maintained its old rustic character, a very pleasant group is afforded by the approach to the church past a row of weather-boarded cottages. There you see a lych gate of the more traditional and accepted variety, with pent-house roof and massive old oak timbering. But in seeking admission you discover this specimen has a distinct and ingenious character of its very own; for, instead of being an ordinary hinged gate, it is a double-sized one, without hinges, supported by a central pillar and working round on it; closing afterward by the action of a heavy counterweight.

The New Gate in Springfield

The name of Springfield, that Essex village which is now the eastern suburb of Chelmsford, the county town, is of some considerable significance to Americans, seeing that it is the original for which Springfield, Massachusetts, was named. In the old church registers you find names familiar in the New England States. It is a place as pleasant as its name, and the church has a noble tower of mingled red brick and stone, bearing the date 1556, and the inscription "Prayse God for all the good benefactors." The modern lych gate was, if one mistakes not, the gift of a citizen of the United States.

Those lych gates that are of timber construction are the oldest, for timber is a very long-lived material. There is, for example, at Welford on the Warwickshire Avon and in the Shakespeare country, a lych gate of timber, well over 400 years old. Shakespeare himself probably knew it. And it may last hundreds of years yet, although it is shrunken, warped, withered and seamed with so many seasons, and its roof is lichened and moss-grown with the damp airs that rise from the Avon. Very like it is the even older and much longer lych gate at Ashwell, Hertfordshire, whose oaken posts and tie-beams are so written and dried and bleached by the weather of centuries that they are of the grey-white hue, and indeed they

look, in their gnarled age, like some fantasies of Doré. It is, however, fully in keeping with that stricken village of Ashwell, in the remote up-lands where the river Cam rises by those ash-shaded wells in the otherwise waterless chalk that gives Ashwell its name.

At Bray, on the Thames, that village famed for the "Vicar of Bray" whose easy political morality is perpetuated in song, there is an especially elaborate lych gate that would have been perfectly familiar to that ecclesiastical opportunist, for it is a fifteenth-century timber and plaster structure; a comfortable home indeed, and the residence of the parish clerk, overhanging the actual gate; and Simon Allyn, the original of the song, was instituted to the living of Bray in 1551.



Two years later, he became also vicar of the adjacent village of Cookham, and in 1559 canon of Windsor. He held all these offices until 1565; and thus, although he trimmed his opinions and conduct, he did not do so fully to the extent of that song, which represents him still veering round to every breath, like the weathercock on the church itself, until the Stuarts went out.

The church of Chalfont St. Giles, in Bucks, is completely shut in behind the quaint village street, and approach to it is made by a tunnel-like entry and lych gate with a half-timbered cottage above. The same peculiarity is to be observed at the way-back old village of Finchfield, in Essex, and again at Penhurst, in Kent, where the lych gate and the overhanging cottage with peaked, high-pitched gable, elaborately carved verge-boards and red tile-hung front forms a very delightful feature of that entirely picturesque village, close by Penhurst Place, the baronial residence of the Dudleys, the Delisles and the chivalric Sidneys.

Cathedral Lych Gates

Cathedrals also sometimes possess buildings in the nature of lych gates, of a larger and more elaborate kind. For what else is that ornate and stately fifteenth century gateway to the precincts of Canterbury Cathedral, at the end of Mercery Lane? Christchurch gateway, as it is styled, was the usual approach by which the Canterbury pilgrims came to the shrine of St. Thomas a Becket; admitted to those precincts by the servants of the prior, in small batches, to prevent that overcrowding which would have happened in all those centuries when such pilgrimages were the most popular in Europe, among all classes.

And again at Winchester, where the cathedral hides shyly away from the stranger, well behind the busy High Street and can well succeed in so secreting itself, because it owns no lofty tower or soaring spire, the usual approach is by a low-bowed, darkling little passage, so beat by modern shops and their bustling business that it might very well be overlooked. Remains of Norman and later architecture peep out of the stuccoed and more or less recent walls, and sufficiently prove that were archaeologists free to strip away those excrescences, some rich and interesting antiquities would be found. It is one of those inspiring possibilities which are always to be expected in an old country; and is apt to be matched by the discovery two or three years ago in London, when a similar approach to the ancient Priory Church of St. Bartholomew, the Great, in Smithfield, the oldest church in London, marked by a commonplace, plaster-fronted house built over an archway, was found to possess early English masonry below and rich fifteenth century timbering above. This has been beautifully restored. In the proper sense of that term, and is now a great asset, in the picturesque way, of that neighborhood.

Finally, there is the lych gate at Mithel Troy, in Monmouthshire, where a complete grouping of old gateway and village stocks survives, to show how in former times the petty misdemeanants were kept in duration in full view of the churchgoer.

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JOE MILLER'S JESTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Eighteen years hence somebody will find in August a reason for celebrating a bicentenary of Joe Miller, for the name has now outlived the man these 182 years, and may be counted upon to last much longer. Everybody has heard of Joe Miller; and nearly everybody probably thinks of him as the author of "Joe Miller's Jests"; or the Wit's Vade-Mecum. But Joe himself provided no more than a well-known name for the cover of a shilling book, although the title stated that the specimens of humor had been "first carefully collected in the company"—for Joe was an actor—"and many of them transcribed from the mouth of the facetious gentleman whose name they bear." Almost anybody except Joe Miller himself might in this manner have contributed some of the jests. But Joe was no joker, and the book was a joke book containing the "jest" then current in London, and Miller's name given to attract popular attention.

Such books were then common, and it was also common to commit selections of their contents to memory as an aid to social conversation. John Mottley, a mediocrity in the writing world of London, happened to turn out a joke book which became what we would now call a best seller among its kind, and the people found them conversationally useful, and as time went on the hearer of an oft-repeated joke, no matter what book it came from, was likely to reproach the teller by remarking, "That's a Joe Miller." Yet those who knew him personally declare that Joe Miller never made a joke, and that his demeanor in the company of lighter tongues than his, was so serious that it became the custom of these wags to attribute jokes to him; to say that Joe Miller had made this joke or that was a joke itself. A fictitious reputation as a "facetious companion" was thus attached to serious Joe, and no doubt contributed to the sale of "Joe Miller's Jests" or the Wit's Vade-Mecum.

Although he really made no jokes, Joe Miller was an excellent comedian, whose name first appears on the bills of Drury Lane Theater in 1713. He remained for most of his life a successful comic actor, popular with his companions, despite his solemnity, and apparently highly respected for his personal character. An old print shows him as a rather round-faced, serious man in a curled wig and cocked hat. His professional appearance at the fairs that then occurred regularly in the vicinity of London added no doubt to his wide popularity and to the later value of his name on the cover of a jest book. For these miscellaneous outdoor entertainments, famous in their day as Bartholomew's Fair, Smithfield May Fair, or Green-wich Fair, extended the working season for industrious actors. They came at the time of year when the regular theaters were temporarily closed, and companies of actors were formed to appear in booths erected at the fair. Joe Miller at one time was manager of such a booth theater.

The success of "Joe Miller's Jests" ran to several editions, and a number of other collections were brought out from year to year under similar titles, until the name of the comedian became inseparable from the idea of an old joke. Joe Miller himself might not have appreciated this odd and far-reaching fame, but it would undoubtedly delight those "facetious companions" who regarded it as a chuckling matter to attribute this joke and that to their friend, Joe Miller.

GERMAN WOMEN

Speaking for Germany, Mrs. Marie Stritt of Dresden, who was the official delegate sent from the German Government to the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Geneva, Switzerland, said to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor:

"Our suffrage is quite secure. There is no one who wishes to go backward. As for the declaration in our Constitution wiping away all existing discriminations against women, that is another matter. The declaration has helped greatly but there are still many laws to be changed to conform to it."

"German women are watching carefully to see that the men continue to share with us the management of our government. We are all delighted with the appointment of Dr. Gertrude Baumer to the Ministry of the Interior. Dr. Baumer has had much experience as a teacher. She started social schools for women in Hamburg and

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NORTHEAST MAINE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A night on the sleeper, and no longer mid-New England landscape, but infrequent clearings where white or weather-silvered dwellings crown the slopes, stretches of woodland, and piled at the crossings, great piers of stacked hewn-lumber?

At last the village from whence the journey into the real woods is begun. A few scattered houses and a white spire rise out of plumed elms.

Down the street in a shop window an ancient mirror which forces into the background any necessity for speed in departure attracts the traveler.

Inside a cultured-looking gentleman with his aquiline-nosed son, are sandpapering furniture. They show the carved posts of an old maple bed. "Fern and feather pattern," says the older man appreciatively, and then points out the identical thing in an "Old Furniture Book" on his desk.

At the grocery store a bearded man, sitting on a barrel, takes an interest in your destination. "There, before dark? Yes. It could be done." He would help you find an automobile. On the steps on your way out together, he accosts a strange little man in an antique green striped suit with a "loyal son of Maine" calluloid button on his coat. "This," said the flour-barrel-judge, "is our newspaper man. Would you like to have your name in the paper? If you give it to him, he can put it in, and then you can send the paper home for your folks to see." A man from Denver had been here the month before, and last week a man from Texas. It was wonderful how far people come.

On to the dry goods store where you ask for a bit of elastic. Holding out your fingers you indicate one length, feeling that the gray-eyed gentleman behind the counter has his thoughts far beyond such a banality as a support for your hose.

"That much," says he—and snipped obediently. You put down a coin. With a courtly gesture he waved it away. "Wouldn't think of letting you pay for that, ma'am," he said.

At last after a long motor ride you come to the end of a wooded lake. Toward the pebbled shore, the long reeds a-shimmer in the sun beyond, an area of water lilies, ever rising, rising, on the incoming waves. Alone you wait patiently for partner and canoe. Along that deserted wood road a tramp approaches—unshaven face, shambling gait, and outworn clothes. He looks with interest at the mangle and you. He approaches.

You notice his upper lip is tremulous. He suddenly leans uncomfortably near you. And all he says is "How do do?" You smile and ask in a parlor manner about lumbering as a life work. A bull's-eye on the first shot! He has been in the woods 43 years. One year he went in October 10 and never came out till June. That was a record. He could never work any place else, in a factory he couldn't stand it, he knew that, but lots of men tried to lumber that knew nothing about it, and cooks would come and show a card of membership in the cooks union that couldn't cook at all. . . . But now he must go. He was on the way to Mrs. Cy Archer's house—in technical language, the post-office of Pokey, for could you believe it? the day before he'd asked for a dozen stamps and she'd given him ten dozen in an envelope and a penny's change, and he'd just left his letter that needed a stamp "laying" there on her table. He was sure she had mailed it for him. Taking up his coat, he started up that two-mile hill in the sun to pay for a two-cent stamp. That unshaven woodsman far from the profiteer!

Was it merely a coincidence, met with in a casual few hours? Was it not a quality in the life of that backwoods place—where descendants of the first Americans, live on—untouched by the stir of the distracting present—where in quiet days, pride in the job, and a friendly interest in stray human beings, has place and lends grace, long since lost in crowded towns?



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WHOLESALE SUGAR MEN FACE LOSSES

Boston Dealers Fail to Obtain Revision of Contracts Made at High Mark and Under Alleged Pressure by Refiners

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Fruitless attempts during the last two weeks to persuade the American Sugar Refining Company to revise contracts made with wholesalers last May, to avoid the loss which is facing many wholesale grocers, were reported by Winthrop C. Adams, president of the Boston Wholesale Grocers Association, to J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts at a hearing yesterday. Mr. Adams stated that contracts at 22½ cents per pound, less 2 per cent cash in seven days, were taken upon "intimation from the refiners that if the contracts were not signed the wholesale grocers need not look to them for any supply during an expected shortage this fall."

Mr. Allen asked Mr. Adams what percentage of the New England sugar supply was purchased from the American and Revere refineries. Mr. Adams replied: "About 90 per cent in normal times."

"Then if these two refineries withdraw their sugar from the market, except to those customers holding contracts, what opportunity is there for the merchants to obtain sugar?"

"They can obtain it from each other at 7 cents under the contract price, or from manufacturers."

"What do you mean when you say they can obtain sugar from each other?"

"I mean that some wholesalers are so loaded with contracts at 22½ cents that they would be glad to unload at between 15 and 16 cents."

Repricing Attempted

"Mr. Warren, manager of the Boston refinery of the company, agreed, after a conference last week, to go to New York and endeavor to have the officials of the company permit our contracts being repriced," said Mr. Adams, "but he did not go; evidently, because the New York office discouraged him from doing so. He told us that the company would make no change in our contracts."

"A year ago a good many wholesalers had acceptances from the American Sugar Refining Company. These acceptances were canceled by the company, and the explanation given was that it was an order from the Sugar Equalization Board, so that sugar might be allotted according to the business of each wholesaler. It made little difference as regards the profit of the wholesaler, as he was regulated, but it made considerable difference as to the sales, which a wholesaler who owned low-priced sugar might enjoy, as the retail trade would be glad to give general orders to such concerns. This time the company has not offered to cancel the obligations of the wholesaler, nor to reprice them. Inasmuch as the wholesalers have been regulated as to margin on an advancing market, and have not been allowed to consider replacement value, they are now in a very bad situation, as they have no means of meeting the present market."

Amount Now Held

In reply to a question by Mr. Allen as to the amount of sugar held by wholesalers, Mr. Adams said:

"A very considerable supply is held in stores and to be taken out on contracts."

"Are these wholesalers taking a loss of 7 cents or more on the contract price?"

"Not as much as that, unless they have an opportunity to unload round lots of sugar. I should judge the price to retailers runs from 18 to 22½ cents."

"When the present supply in storage and to be delivered on contracts is used up, and the two refineries continue to withhold sugar from the market, where can the wholesaler get sugar for New England supply?"

"They can get it from New York and Philadelphia refiners if they are in the market."

"How about freight conditions?"

"They have never been worse. There would be a delay on such shipments of at least two weeks, and the additional expense of freight. That time, however, looks far distant now."

The following testimony was given in regard to statistics published in the sugar bulletin of the company:

"Did those figures indicate a shortage?"

"All the figures published would indicate a shortage and they still do indicate a world shortage. Our price being so high the market of the world was attracted here, which accounts for the present over-supply in this country."

Reserve Supply

"If the refiners keep out of the New England market, how long before the present reserves will be exhausted?"

"If none of the sugar is sent outside of New England I should say about January 1."

"In your opinion was the price maintained at 22½ cents solely for the benefit of the refiners?"

"I wouldn't go so far as to say that. Their output is sold through September. They can rightfully say they have withdrawn from the market if they have contracted for deliveries of their entire output for the next month or month and a half."

"Does the fact that the American Refinery is operating at one-third of capacity have any bearing upon the situation?"

"Not necessarily. Sugar is moving slowly, and if their storage is taxed they cannot operate to capacity."

"If the refiners reduce their figures to the New York quotations wouldn't

that enable the price to consumers to be reduced?"

"Not unless the wholesalers generally could be expected to take a ruinous loss."

"Assuming that concessions were made to the wholesalers?"

"In that case the price to the consumer would immediately drop."

"At this time when the demand for sugar for preserving is so heavy wouldn't it create a market for the oversupply?"

"I think it would."

New York Cut in Sugar

Federal Refining Company Sells Granulated at 16 cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—No further statements will be forthcoming from John B. Floyd, sugar statistician connected with the Department of Justice, until the bottom facts are ascertained with regard to the sugar situation. Mr. Floyd's return from Washington yesterday was marked by a decided reticence on his part. Heretofore, he has been quoted as saying that he had facts which no else had—facts which bore out his conviction that, instead of an oversupply of sugar on the market, there was in reality a prospective shortage.

Yesterday the Federal Sugar Refining Company of this city cut its price for fine granulated sugar to 16 cents a pound—about 8 cents below the highest prices of the summer. An official of the company told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that further declines were expected. Some dealers may lose heavily, he said. Expectation of an unusually good sugar crop this year, and the fact that the high price paid here during the last few months attracted sugar from all over the world to this country, have produced an oversupply, he added. This is in direct contradiction to Mr. Floyd's statement that there is in reality a prospective shortage.

Sugar was quoted yesterday by the National Refining Company at 17 cents; by Arbuckle's at 17.10 cents, while the American and Warner Refining companies have not announced a resumption of price quotations since their recent withdrawal from the market.

CANDIDATES INDORSED IN MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs, which declares that it "stands for the best possible type of Americanism," has announced indorsement, without regard to party, of certain candidates for state offices and for congressmen from Massachusetts. The list includes the following candidates:

For governor, Channing H. Cox; lieutenant-governor, Joseph E. Warren; secretary of state, James G. Harris; state treasurer, James Ray; state auditor, Alonzo B. Cook; attorney-general, J. Weston Allen; congressmen, first district, Allen T. Treadway; second district, Frederick H. Gillett; third district, Calvin D. Paige; fourth district, Samuel E. Winslow; fifth district, John Jacob Rogers; sixth district, Robert S. Maloney; eighth district, Frederick W. Dallinger; ninth district, Fred P. Greenwood; tenth district, James W. H. Myrick; twelfth district, Harrison H. Atwood; thirteenth district, Robert Luce; fourteenth district, Louis A. Frothingham; fifteenth district, William S. Greene; sixteenth district, Harold Winslow.

The outstanding feature in this list of candidates indorsed is the inclusion of the names of Fred P. Greenwood for Congress, Alonzo B. Cook for auditor, James G. Harris for secretary of state, James Ray for treasurer and receiver-general, Addison P. Beardsley for senator, eighth Suffolk district, and John F. B. Litchfield and George F. Bancher, as anti-Innes candidates for the House of Representatives in the seventh Suffolk district.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Stocks of newsprint on hand at the end of July, 1920, were lower than at the end of July, 1919, though more mills were working and production was increased. Newsprint paper mill stocks on July 31, equal about five days average output. Production of newsprint for the month, including special grades, was 123,853 tons and in July, 1919, it was 113,929 tons. Imports increased from 105,237,279 pounds in July, 1919, to 117,478,620 for July this year, and exports declined from 19,104,483 pounds to 10,407,116.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—With close to 500 exhibitors, exceeding by about 150 the previous high record, the Sixth National Exposition of Chemical Industries will be inaugurated September 29 in Grand Central Palace. Four floors of the huge building will be necessary, according to estimates, to house the exhibits. With the exception of the annual automobile show, no other exhibition has required such floor space in the building where have been held many notable exhibitions.

RIOTING IN BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Two persons were killed and 15 wounded at Rosario, on Tuesday, when mounted police clashed with 4000 union workers who had gathered in front of the court of appeals, where two unionists were about to be sentenced for killing a policeman during previous labor disorders. Shooting began when the police attempted to disperse the crowd, and troops were called out. Two hundred persons were arrested.

PENNSYLVANIA MINE STRIKE REPORTED

Confirmation of the Walkout of Anthracite Workers Lacking, However—Conferences May Find Solution of Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While it was reported that from 25,000 to 35,000 miners had gone out on strike, or "on vacation," as they term it, in Pennsylvania yesterday, no official report was received at the Department of Labor, which is preparing, however, to use all the means at its command to adjust difficulties. The message of the President to the men who used the threat of a strike to deter him from giving approval to the majority report of the anthracite coal commission will be used as the basis of the governmental dealing with the men.

The action of the joint scale committee is looked forward to hopefully. The workers' committee met yesterday and will meet with the operators' committee today by call of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor.

The miners are said to be angry with their leaders, who, they claim, betrayed them, and especially to resent the fact that the bituminous coal miners fared better at the hands of their committee than the anthracite workers did with the commission dealing with their difficulties.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has amended a former service order under the operation of which a large quantity of bituminous coal has been transported to the various North Atlantic ports and has not been transported by water to New England. It now remains in railroad cars at the ports, causing undue delay to rail equipment. The order will be made inoperative for five days, giving time for the coal in cars at the various ports to be discharged.

September Coal Rates

Advance of .85 cents a Ton in Prices in New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—With a September minimum advance of .85 cents a ton—75 cents chargeable to the actual increase of freight rates and 10 cents to the sliding scale advance each month since April by the wholesalers, consumers of anthracite coal in New York will pay at least \$13.75 a ton for stove and chestnut coal and \$13.40 for furnace coal.

As 95 per cent anthracite coal to only 5 per cent bituminous coal is used in Greater New York, the possible strike in the Pennsylvania fields of anthracite miners makes the bigger question, according to an official of the Retail Coal Company of New York, whether New York will have a sufficient supply of coal for the winter months, rather than "how much will it be."

The 55 cents a ton advance for September is inevitable, he said. How much more advance will be necessary in order to cover labor costs and the various other cost factors that fluctuate from month to month, will not be known by New York dealers until the 6th or 7th of September, at which time the September prices will be posted. Not until then will all their August bills be in, the official said. The September price will be estimated from the August bills.

Apparently Unjustified Advance

Coal dealers in Jersey City have already posted the September retail price. An advance from \$1 to \$1.10 a ton will be charged. Allowing the freight rate increase of 75 cents plus the 19 cents a ton wholesale increase, there is still 15 cents to 25 cents a ton of the advance charged by Jersey City retailers unaccounted for. In connection with the report of the recent wage award granted anthracite miners, which said that the award "offers no justification for any advances in the retail price of coal," it is difficult to account for the full amount of the Jersey City retailers' price advance.

The larger New York retailers say that they can make no comment on the prices asked and received by the smaller retailers. Some of these, taking advantage of the insufficient supply in this particular retail field at present, are said to trade on the apprehension of consumers that they will be insufficiently supplied for the winter months. The legitimate concerns will not sell to any consumer a greater supply than present needs justify, an official of Burns Brothers, coal dealers, said.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Twenty experienced war aviators are sought by Lieut. Ira S. Woodhouse, formerly of the American air force and now with the First Aero Squadron of the Polish Legion, for service with General Wrangel. Lieut. Woodhouse wishes to send to Poland as soon as possible 15 pilots and 5 observers.

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connection with the uncertainty that exists regarding September price for coal and the prices for the months to follow. When the dispute between anthracite miners and operators was submitted to arbitration with an agreement that the award should date from April 1 last, the anthracite operators raised the price of coal at the mines \$1 a ton effective April 1, to protect themselves against any wage increase the commission might make. The wage increases provided in the majority report of the commission increased the labor cost of producing a ton of coal barely 51 cents. There, say consumers, an exorbitant increase demanded by retailers, giving as reasons the increased cost of labor, may be dismissed as a poor excuse. The consumer has been paying the increased labor cost through the advances charged by the wholesaler to the retailer which the latter tacked on to his price to the consumer.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The proposal for national boards of adjustment, national agreements and the standardization of working conditions necessarily implies that railroad officials will be deprived of powers of discipline without which the properties cannot be safely nor efficiently operated. William Fellowes Morgan, president of the Merchants Association, declares in a telegram to Judge R. M. Barton, chairman of the United States Railroad Board.

Mr. Morgan requests Mr. Barton to meet representatives of the association before action is taken by the board. The association feels that the proposed plan would be detrimental because it excludes the shipping public and because "such control would inevitably cause extreme centralization of power in the hands of official boards upon which the public would have no representation, a condition which would, in a large degree, defeat the purposes of the Transportation Act. It would further tend to prevent the adjustment by agreement of disputes and the enforcement of discipline, and encourage the reference of practically all such matters to a centralized body composed of union chiefs and railroad officials without the public being represented."

It is a step, Mr. Morgan feels, toward nationalization of the railroads.

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FARGO, North Dakota—The Nonpartisan League state and congressional ticket, broken in the June primary by the defeat of ten candidates, was filled on Tuesday evening at a special session of the league state convention. The candidates named are Miss Alfhild Alfson of Bismarck, secretary of state; Ole Kaldor of Hillsboro, for state treasurer; John M. Baer, for congressman from the first district; Senator Ole Olson of New Rockford, for congressman from the second district; and F. G. Hildebrand for railroad and warehouse commissioner. These candidates will be filed in the independent column.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—What was termed the first big offensive in prohibition enforcement was begun in this city yesterday, when 150 prohibition agents, armed with a large number of search warrants and followed by three large trucks, raided the Tenderloin district and seized enormous quantities of wines and liquors. Agents had been busy for weeks studying the district and knew exactly where to go for the liquor. Proprietors and bartenders of the saloons, hotels and restaurants raided were served with summonses and their places thoroughly searched.

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DISAGREEMENT ON OPEN-SHOP PLAN

Mr. Gompers Says the Report Adopted by Chamber of Commerce of United States Is Calculated to Banish Trade Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—That the report entitled "Principles Underlying the Employment Relation," just adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is merely "a cunning device calculated to create the impression of fairness, while wielding the favorite weapons of treachery," is the view of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as expressed in a statement issued by him yesterday.

The propositions composing the report are in the form of 12 planks. After being adopted by the Chamber of Commerce through a referendum vote, they were handed over to the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor and considered at a recent meeting.

The main "bone of contention" between Mr. Gompers and the framers of the report appears to be the matter of the open shop, which is dealt with in plank 2, as follows:

"The right of open-shop operation, that is, the right of employer and employee to enter in and determine the condition of employment relations with each other, is an essential part of the individual right of contract possessed by each of the parties."

"This constitutes a 'direct challenge' to the trade union movement coming from the heart of America's financial power, according to Mr. Gompers. In his statement he claimed that this proposition was merely a statement of what the Chamber of Commerce of the United States hoped the employers of the country would do if they had the power to do it. In his denunciation of the open-shop idea he based his stand upon the accepted theory that the individual has no right to undermine the standards of living and the individual safety of his fellow-workers. 'No enlightened society anywhere recognizes such a right,' he said. In his opinion, the open shop gives an individual this 'right' under the cognomen of 'individual right of contract,' and is therefore to be condemned."

Another of the planks adopted by the Chamber of Commerce against which Mr. Gompers levels his criticism, is the one reading:

"The public welfare, the protection of the individual, and sound employment relations require that associations and combinations of employers or employees, or both, must equally be subject to the authority of the state and legally responsible to others for their conduct and that of their

MR. COX SAID TO
HAVE FUND DATA

Democratic National Committee
Chairman Says Candidate
Along Can Give Evidence in
Support of His Recent Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—That no one but James M. Cox, Democratic candidate for the presidency, has any evidence to prove his charges to the effect that a vast campaign fund is being raised by the Republican National Committee from contributors with sinister purposes to be used in corrupting the electorate and buy "an underhold" on the election, was the testimony of George White, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, before the senatorial committee investigating campaign funds here yesterday. The committee has not decided whether to subpoena Governor Cox or await his good time in presenting his evidence.

After explaining matters in connection with Democratic campaign funds, and presenting books to show who the contributors had been up to August 29, 1920, W. W. Marsh, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, presented papers which, he said, substantiated his charges that a number of organizations were undertaking Republican propaganda to aid the Republican National Committee, thereby reducing the apparent amount to be spent in the campaign.

Parley P. Christensen, presidential candidate of the Farmer-Labor Party, appeared before the senatorial committee and read a paper in which he charged that both the Republican and Democratic Parties were financed by Wall Street impartially. He protested against the "embargo of the press" on publicity from the Farmer-Labor Party and other minority groups, and proposed that Congress in the future appropriate money to buy columns in newspapers in which each political party may set forth its views. This would do away with the need for large campaign funds, he said.

Evidence Lacking

Admitting that he had no evidence or "leads" to evidence to prove the charges of Governor Cox to the effect that the Republicans were collecting a fund of \$15,000,000 for the purposes charged, Mr. White said that, so far as he knew, Governor Cox was the only one in the United States from whom such evidence might be obtained. He said that he did not know what evidence Governor Cox had in his possession, but that he believed, from his confidence in the Governor, that he would present it when he was ready. "Do you mean," demanded W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the senatorial investigation committee, "that this committee must sit here and mark time until Governor Cox gets good and ready to present his evidence?"

Mr. White said he did not know what they would have to do.

"Don't you think it is the duty," continued Senator Kenyon, "of anyone who has such evidence to present it to this committee?"

Mr. White did not answer, and the Senator withdrew the question. In view of Mr. White's relation to Governor Cox.

Mr. White said that he was content to let Governor Cox handle the matter. He said he had talked with the Governor a few minutes recently and asked him if he was absolutely sure of his ground. The Governor, he said, assured him that he was absolutely certain of his ground.

Mr. White questioned by J. A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, Mr. White said that it was his idea that in all the charges there was no thought that the Republicans could corrupt the money enough to swing the election, but that as presidential elections sometimes swing on one pivotal state, and as a very few votes sometimes carry the state, the corrupt use of money in one precinct of that state might be enough to switch the election.

Mr. Marsh, in his testimony, asserted that members of the Republican National Committee were closely associated with a book called "Republicanism in 1920," to be published by William Barnes, New York State Republican leader, which was financed by a large number of men in the financial world, including John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller Jr., R. R. Rupert of New York, whom he described as a leading brewer of the United States, and W. C. Teague, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He showed subscription forms, signed for amounts ranging from \$100 to \$2500 for financing this book. He said he got the signed forms from the New York World.

Among the organizations that he charged are carrying on Republican propaganda to relieve the National Committee he named the National Young Men's Republican League, the Southern Protective Tariff Association, the Committee of American Business Men and the American Defense Society.

Mr. Marsh said that the collecting of the Democratic campaign funds has only just got under way, and no large results are yet visible. He denied that federal employees, as such, had been solicited, or that bankers or other classified business men had been solicited. He said they had lists of loyal Democrats to whom they were addressing appeals without any reference to their occupations.

Republican Literary Plans
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The literary of Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt and

Raymond Robins, who will start a speaking tour on September 6 in behalf of the candidacy of Warren G. Harding for the presidency, was announced from the Republican National Committee headquarters yesterday. Their speaking dates follow: Monday, September 6, Kansas City, Missouri; Tuesday, September 7, New Orleans, Louisiana; Wednesday, September 8, Vinita and Tulsa, Oklahoma; Thursday, September 9, Hutchinson and Wichita, Kansas; Friday, September 10, Pueblo, Colorado; Saturday, September 11, Colorado Springs, Colorado; Monday, September 13, Provo and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Propaganda Plan Explained

NEW YORK, New York—It was Bernard M. Baruch, personally, acting as a "friend of the League of Nations," and not the Democratic National Committee, who entertained a proposition to distribute a short story, "Uncle Sam of Freedom Ridge," to several hundred western newspapers at Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, and chairman of the Democratic speakers bureau, declared here yesterday.

Republican Leaders Confer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—State leaders of the Republican Party in conference here yesterday were told by Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, that they had no time for "backbiting, pullings and haulings," but must make "an effort to aid the electorate to think clearly and act intelligently." Many women were among the Republican leaders at the meeting.

SOUTH AMERICAN
TOUR PROPOSED

Visit by General Pershing as
Official Representative of the
United States Is Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While a decision in the matter has not been reached, it was intimated yesterday that the government was considering the feasibility and the advisability of sending Gen. John J. Pershing, the commander-in-chief of the American forces in France, on a special tour of South America as the representative of President Wilson. The War Department's consent to the projected tour only awaits final decision of the State Department, acting in conjunction with the President.

The tour proposed for General Pershing, it is indicated, has a double purpose. In the first place, many distinguished South American statesmen and diplomats have visited the United States in the last few years, and officials of this government take the view that the time has come when this country should send a distinguished American to repay these visits; these same officials also believe that the time is favorable from the standpoint of strengthening the relations between South American countries and the United States.

It is understood that General Pershing will be invited to visit Brazil at the close of this year as the personal representative of President Wilson, to return the visit to the United States last year of President Pessoa. General Pershing is said to have indicated his willingness to make the visit. The question of his resignation has been considered in connection with the projected visit, some officials taking the view that that question should be deferred pending his return to the United States. General Pershing is now in Cheyenne, Wyoming, but is expected back in Washington by September 10.

CONNECTICUT SETS
INCREASE RECORD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State of Connecticut, with a population announced by the Census Bureau as 1,380,885, had, during the last 10 years, the largest numerical growth in its history.

The population of the State has increased 265,829 since 1910, or 23.8 per cent. Connecticut also had a larger percentage of growth than any of the 11 states whose population has been announced for this decennial census.

MINORS MUST ATTEND SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—In accord with an act passed by the Michigan legislature in 1919, beginning this month all minors in the State under 18 years of age, who have discontinued attending school, will be forced to attend a vocational and general continuation school until they become of age. Every school center in the State of 5000 or more and containing 50 or more children subject to the provisions of the act will establish a vocational and general continuation school on the 1st of this month.

NO BOTTLES FOR MILK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—The shortage of milk bottles in Portland is so acute that dealers here have appealed to the Portland Chamber of Commerce in an effort to relieve the bottle shortage. Dealers say that unless bottles are secured it may become necessary to deliver milk in jugs and containers other than the regulation milk bottle during the coming winter.

WHEAT POOL PLANNED

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Formation of a gigantic wheat pool in the United States, whereby the farmers would virtually control marketing and selling the grain, is planned by farmers who are here attending a three-day session of the National Board of Farm Organizations.

TRUNK LINE URGED
FOR WATERWAYS

Completion of Intercoastal Canal
Advocated at Louisiana Convention—Higher Rail Rates
Said to Give the Opportunity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—A number of important features regarding the use of inland waterways, especially in the South, coupled with the reasons for these waterways having fallen into disuse during the past 25 years, and an outline of the prospect for their increased use and value to the states through which they run, were brought out at the Louisiana state convention of inland waterway users and advocates, held here on August 13. The meeting was called by Maj. E. J. Dent, United States district engineer in charge of Louisiana waterways, who presided at the session, and the discussion was led by Henri Gueydan, Louisiana, former senator.

All the 76 delegates from the various waterway projects of the State agreed that the granting of increased railroad rates gave the waterways the opportunity they had been awaiting ever since transcontinental railroads first became competitors of water transportation.

"But," as several delegates said during the discussion, "the fate of southern waterways lies with the shippers of the south. We cannot overlook the fact that, while the federal government's large lines on the Mississippi River are loaded to capacity on the way down, they have never had full cargo returning. Yet the railroad warehouses of New Orleans are filled to the platforms with north-bound freight, some of which has been there for months, and all of which could have been handled by the government barges."

Trunk Line Urged

Figures were produced to support this statement, and the intimation was made by several speakers that the principal reason for the lack of use of inland waterways, and the absence of prospect of their immediate heavy use, even under the increased rates of the railroads, was that southern shippers apprehended vengeance from the railroads if they made extensive use of the waterways.

This led to the statement by former Senator Gueydan and by Major Dent, that one answer to this is the completion of the Intercoastal Canal by the federal government, so as to give a navigable waterway, a trunk line, so to speak, east and west and north and south, connecting all the waterways, so that shipments by steamer, motor, freight boats or barges would be independent of the rail lines as nearly as possible. The meeting adopted a resolution calling on the federal government to take up construction of the Intercoastal Canal all at once, instead of in sections. It was particularly urged that the various links between New Orleans and the Sabine River—which, in turn, connects by safe waters with the mouth of the Rio Grande—be completed at once, so that shippers east of the Mississippi would not be compelled to pay rail freight rates to points west in Louisiana and as far as Galveston and Houston in Texas.

Relative Water and Rail Rates

At this point figures were produced to show that water freight rates would be 45 to 60 per cent less than rail rates for equivalent distances, under the new rail schedules.

Former Senator Gueydan pointed out that much of the work of constructing such a canal from New Orleans westward could be saved by the taking over of any one of three canals entering New Orleans, all of which meet the requirements of the Intercoastal. These are the Barataria and Lafourche Canal, Harvey Canal, and the new Navigation Canal and Inner Harbor, now being constructed across the city of New Orleans, from the Mississippi River to Lake Pontchartrain. The meeting urged the taking over of one of these canals by the government as the quickest and most advisable step in assuring an east-west canal for shippers.

The meeting also developed statements, which were not denied, that the construction of improved highways and the use of motor trucks with trailers put water freight transportation out of business, because the boats could not compete, either as to cost, efficiency or regularity of schedule with the automotive vehicles. This raised the question: Why build canals when the motor truck is obviously the coming freight vehicle, especially for short hauls? The answer made to this is that it will be many years before the South contains as many miles of good roads, over which trucks can be operated, as it now has of navigable inland waterways, there being about 5000 miles of such streams and lakes in Louisiana alone.

Extent of Proposed Line

The proposed canal west from New Orleans, as advocated in the resolution drawn up for presentation to the federal government, would make a direct line from New Orleans to Orange, Texas, and would be exactly 280 miles long. It is 400 miles by present waterways, around through the Gulf of Mexico, between the same points. Thus, 120 miles, or 12 hours steaming

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time, would be saved by the construction of this section of the canal immediately. About five-eighths of this section of the canal is completed in the form of canals and natural waterways, which have been in use for some years. This canal would give direct deep-water connection between all points in the Mississippi Valley and along the Gulf Coast, with Houston, Texas.

Lack of funds was brought out as one of the great handicaps to the completion of work now planned, and delegates to the meeting who are also members of the Louisiana-Texas Inland Waterways League promised that their organization would appeal to Congress for further financial aid.

City to Operate Barge Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

MONROE, Louisiana—Monroe's city government, which now owns and operates all the public utilities of the city, has formed the Ouachita Transportation Company, and has applied to the federal government for a towboat and five barges for use in handling freight down the Ouachita River to the Mississippi and thence to New Orleans. The increase in railroad rates is the cause of this action, and if the government will not supply the barge, the city has announced that it will purchase them. From 20 to 25 per cent can be saved on cotton and other shipments from here to New Orleans by barge, it is said.

PLEA OF REAL
ESTATE BOARD

Request Made That Landlords
Who Deal Fairly Be Not Confused
With the Profiteers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Richard Q. Chittick, executive secretary of the Real Estate Board of New York, has issued a statement in behalf of the organization asking that "the vast majority of landlords who deal fairly with tenants" be not confused with the real profiteers in the business, who are, he said, "mainly the newcomers in the real estate field."

If existing restrictive rent laws are to be continued, he said, they should not be aimed at those property owners who are asking no more than legitimate returns on their investments. Exceptions in the following cases, he said, should apply in the existing rent laws:

"A building and premises therein constructed or substantially reconstructed subsequent to a date to be fixed by the Legislature.

"A building required in good faith for immediate and substantial reconstruction or complete rebuilding for dwelling purposes.

"A building which in good faith has been or shall be constructed by or sold to a corporation formed under a cooperative ownership plan for the immediate and personal occupancy by its stockholders for dwelling purposes.

"A building under contract of sale or ground lease subject to existing leases and tenancies upon the date on which the act shall take effect.

"A building which is required for immediate, actual, and bona fide occupancy by the landlord or his wife, children or dependents.

"Where, at least four months prior to the termination of a lease for one year or more, the landlord shall have served upon the tenant a written notice setting forth that the lease shall not be renewed except at an increased rent, specified in the notice, and the tenant shall have failed, within 30 days after the service of such notice, to make and serve upon the landlord a written agreement agreeing or declining to renew the lease at increased rent required."

"No Children" Stand Attacked

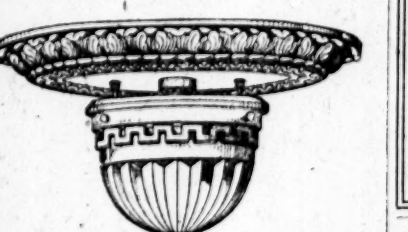
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The legislators of this State are called upon to enact laws prohibiting the insertion of apartment or room advertisements in the daily newspapers of Georgia that contain the words "no children," and to put a special license on these places that will be a good substitute for the revenue that used to be paid by the whiskey traffic and the red light districts," by Ovid B. White, in a public letter to a local newspaper of this city. Ministers of the various churches throughout the State are also called upon to assist in solving the present housing conditions of Georgia. Having advertised through a local newspaper for four or five furnished rooms, Mr. White states that upon coming into the presence of the people from whom he would rent, he was told flatly and without any room left for compromise that "we don't want any children."

PRINCE AT HONOLULU

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Prince of Wales arrived here on Tuesday on the British battleship Renown. He will remain three days.

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RED MOVEMENT IN
CANADA SET FORTH

Department of Labor Issues
Pamphlet to Rouse People to
"Gravity of Socialist Revolutionary Movement" in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—With a view to arousing among the people of Canada "an appreciation of the gravity of the Socialist revolutionary movement in the country," the Department of Labor has issued a pamphlet purporting to set forth information respecting the Russian Soviet system and its propaganda in North America. The pamphlet submits known facts and allegations regarding the Red movement in Russia, its propaganda in the United States and Canada, and concludes as follows:

"It was not deemed advisable to make any official statement regarding this propaganda campaign until a thorough examination of it had been completed. The facts as they exist are outlined in this article. It is for every citizen to decide as to how his or her influence will be directed. If our industrial, social, political and religious institutions established through years of experience should, in the opinion of the people, be replaced by a constitution such as now exists in Russia, then their course is clear; if, on the other hand, they desire to perpetuate the British Constitution, civil and religious liberty, love of God, home and native land, then their line of duty is also plain."

Red Propaganda

Among the numerous organizations which in various disguises are said to be disseminating Red propaganda in Canada, are included: The Socialist Party of Canada, International Bible Students, One Big Union, The Labor Church, The Russian Socialist Group, The Ukrainian Socialist Group, The Finnish Socialist Group, The Ukrainian Dramatic Society of Moose Jaw, The Ex-Soldiers and Sailors Labor Party of Winnipeg, the Union of Russian Workers, Zluka, "Spunja," the Bulgarian Bolsheviks, The Jewish Bolshevik Party, The Socialist Revolutionary Group, The Anarchist Communist, and the Communist Labor Party.

Their policies, it is stated, differ in degree only. Almost all repudiate religion. Each in its own way proposes to make over the economic system by forcible means, adding, as most of them do, "if necessary." A number of those organizations control certain so-called Labor papers, the most influential of which are the British Columbian Federationist of Vancouver, the Searchlight of Calgary, The O.B.U. Bulletin of Winnipeg, Vampas (Finnish) of Sudbury, Travailleurs (French and English) of Montreal.

Agents in Western States

The pamphlet states that there is evidence to show that Ludwig Martens, the authorized ambassador of the Russian Soviet in the United States, had agents at work in the western states and in Canada, and declares that there is proof that the Rev. William Ivens (convicted in Winnipeg) was an active One Big Union motor, and correspondent for the New York Call, Martens' chief publicity medium.

The following table is given to show the relative standing of the various organizations of Labor in Canada:

	Branches	Members
International	2,309	280,247
Non-International	325	33,372
Independent	29	8,218
National (Roman) Catholic	83	35,000
One Big Union	101	41,150
Totals	2,847	378,047

There is at the present moment, it is stated, some indication of an attempted alliance between the non-international and the One Big Union, but there would appear to be little probability of success. The National (Roman) Catholic unions are located in Quebec, and are very anti-Socialist. "It is to be remembered," says the pamphlet, "that the insidious propaganda campaign which has resulted so disastrously in Russia is still being carried on in North America and other parts of the world. The popular motto is 'bore from within.' This process is going on in both the religious and industrial fields. Employers who do not show due regard for the needs and rights of their workmen are substantially aiding the enemy that would destroy them."

"Many do not recognize that the legitimate Labor movement is today playing a large part in preventing industrial and economic disaster. It is also the power that guarantees to the worker a reasonable return for his labor, a standard of living much above that which would prevail were his interests not protected, and is an anchor to steady him from the waves of radicalism which from time to time seek to wreck all that has been accomplished by way of constructive, permanent improvement. Trades unions which retain within their ranks men who use their membership to 'bore from within,' and destroy instead of support, are assuming a serious responsibility and risk. There is unquestionably need for work by the Christian churches of every denomination. The Government of Canada has given serious and constant attention to this problem during the past year and a half. Every action taken to protect the people has been misrepresented by the Red propagandists. If further sympathy or support is given to this revolutionary movement, that would, if it prevails, devastate North America as it has devastated Russia, it will not be done innocently."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS
OF PROHIBITION

Police Force Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Ross Graves, city commissioner, addressing the opening session of the state grand lodge of the International Order of Good Templars here, declared prohibition has reduced crime in Buffalo 65 per cent.

"I believe prohibition has so reduced crime that we can safely reduce our city police force by 150 men," Mr. Graves said. "With crime reduced 65 per cent I believe we are taking no chances by such a reduction and I will urge it."

State Surplus Is Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

WESTERVILLE, Ohio—"According to the New York Tribune of July 19, state revenues for New York exceeded expenditures by \$21,567,391 for the fiscal year ended June 30, as shown by the report of Comptroller Travis," says The American Issue, the organ of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

"This sum with a surplus of \$10,926,018 from last year gave a total surplus of \$31,593,409 to finance the present year's general budget of \$141,885,474. The comptroller said it will be necessary to supplement estimated revenues of \$125,059,023 by using \$16,826,450 of the general surplus to balance appropriated expenditures. If the estimates for the current budget prove to be correct there should remain a surplus of \$14,766,359 for financing the budget for 1921-22, Comptroller Travis said.

By the above figures it will be seen that the first dry year, July 1, 1919, to July 1, 1920, which is synchronous with the fiscal year, will bequeath a surplus of \$14,766,359 for financing the budget for 1921-22, whereas the previous fiscal year, during all of which period the state received revenue from the liquor traffic, bequeathed \$10,926,018 for the financing of the budget for the succeeding fiscal year.

If the enemies of prohibition are not willing to concede that these increased receipts for the fiscal year 1919-20 are due to prohibition of the liquor traffic, they will at least have to admit that loss of revenue from the traffic has not bankrupted the State of New York."

HARDING ATTITUDE
ON LIQUOR ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Inquiry as to the attitude toward the liquor question which may be expected on the part of the Republican candidate for the presidency, was made by Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, in a letter sent yesterday to Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee. The text of the letter follows:

"I note in the testimony you offer before the Senate committee you undertook to prove Cox will have support of liquor element. Shall the public infer from this that Harding, if elected, can be depended upon to use his influence and veto against any increase of alcoholic content in beverages above that provided in Volstead Act? All dry citizens of America are conscientious in their desire to know the real facts."

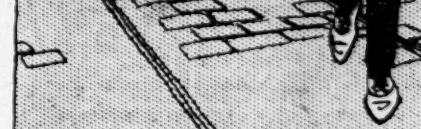
It was stated at the headquarters of the Prohibition National Committee that Mr. Hays would confer with Mr. Hinshaw on Thursday.

SHOE WORKERS GO BACK

SALEM, Massachusetts—Five thousand shoe factory workers in the North Shore district are affected by a decision of the striking cutters to go back to work at the rate of wages prevailing prior to April 1. The cutters, who have been out for ten weeks have thus agreed to abide by the majority decision of the other union shoeworkers who voted to return on a price arrangement for one year and to accept the manufacturers' offer of a 20 per cent bonus operative only from April 1 to June 21 this year.

MEXICO PLANS WIRELESS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Mexican Government is to install 30 new wireless stations at a cost of \$250,000, according to advices yesterday to the Department of Commerce from the United States trade commissioner at Mexico City.



HANAN

Two streaks of rust and a right-of-way don't make a railroad, as some wise railroaders pointed out. And no more do a few pieces of leather and a last make a pair of good shoes. Real values in footwear grow out of seasoned knowledge of materials, and craftsmanship, together with the style-sense that can foresee the demands of fashion many months in advance.

HANAN & SON

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO
BROOKLYN PITTSBURG
PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND
BUFFALO MILWAUKEE
SAN FRANCISCO ST. LOUIS

Good shoes are an economy

H. L. Handy Company

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Manufacturers of

High Grade

Sausage Products

Ask your dealer

for a can of our

Export Frankforts

"Say it with Flowers"

From

Randall's Flower Shop

22 Pearl Street

WORCESTER, MASS.

STRIKING CHANGES IN MADRID'S PRESS

Owing to Sunday Rest Decree,
No Newspapers Can Publish
on Sundays or in Time to Ap-
pear Before Next Afternoon

A previous article on the above subject
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
on September 1.

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The press of Madrid used to be a very happy family until, when it was considered necessary in the early part of this year, the government came to interfere in its affairs. It did so in the first place in the matter of what is known as the "Descanso Dominical" or Sunday rest. A royal decree was issued to the effect that during the whole of Sunday nobody connected with newspapers in any shape or form should do any work at all, and all kinds of penalties were to be inflicted in case the rule was broken. Practically all the papers protested, some tried to get behind the order and sent what were really Saturday editions away into the far country districts and sold them there, thus making unfair competition with the local papers which, owing to the Descanso Dominical, could not be produced in time to be sold until Monday afternoon. When these and other subterfuges were reported to there was screaming and protesting, and it was not generally believed that the royal decree could be maintained. But somehow it has been, even though it is commonly declared that the people in Spain who most dislike the Descanso Dominical are the persons connected with the production of the papers.

Breaking the Rule

The rule has only been broken flagrantly on one occasion, and that was a short time since on the occasion of a very sensational piece of news, the Josellito catastrophe as it was called, which materialized on a Sunday afternoon. One of the evening papers took all risks, defied the government and presented itself to the awe-stricken community that evening, its colleagues gasping in astonishment at such temerity. But so much has the Descanso Dominical seemed to become part of the general system of things that it seems as if it would remain permanent now. This is a reform that is at least worth the attention of other countries; it is considered in many quarters a question as to whether it is to the general advantage that there should be no general intelligence available at the beginning of the week on Monday mornings.

But recently the Madrid press has been more seriously perturbed in another matter, and here there is an affair in two parts—the price of paper and an agitation in connection therewith, and the increase by governmental decree in the price of newspapers. In this story, which is too intricate for a complete presentation and bears within it too much of the general conditions and circumstances of Spanish life for the telling, there are many strange revelations. There is a world paper shortage, and the peninsula has been hit along with the rest, or is supposed to have been. But paper for newspaper purposes in this part of the world is largely in the hands of a trust, and that trust has not only a considerable interest in the largest newspaper in point of bulk but is alleged to have its favorites among the remaining newspapers and to eye others with disfavor.

Workings of Paper Trust

Thus, when it comes to dealing out the paper supplies to one and the other, it is said that it has been done without any proper or fair consideration of necessities and circumstances, that some were given in plenty and others, so to speak, were starved, while as for the general question of shortage there were some who declared that in Spain no such thing really existed. The circumstances of this trust, enabling as it did certain newspapers to compete unfairly with others—"illicit competition" it was called—and resulting in one of them being able to produce a fine paper with 12 or 16 large pages and sometimes a handsome supplement, while others could do no more than four poor pages at the same price, brought forth a gradually increasing protest. It was difficult to see how the question was going to be solved, but evidently the general line of desire on the part of the community of newspapers was that there should be some control over the workings of the trust, and that supplies and prices should come in for some sort of official regulation.

The government, however, suddenly came forward with a regulation of a totally different kind, which, while it has satisfied some and seems to have been well meant, has brought about a very considerable general resentment as an interference with the private affairs of the newspapers. It seems in effect to be a rather clumsy way of trying to get at the trust without ostensibly appearing to do so. During the war the government found it necessary to make a certain interference, and the press then did not like it, though the pressure of circumstances was fairly well recognized. Questions of the main-

tenance of neutrality had something to do with the fact that in the summer of 1918 it was considered necessary that the newspapers should neither raise their prices nor reduce their sizes, and so a system of state subsidies was brought in, loans being given to the newspaper enterprises to make up for the increase of the price of paper since the beginning of the war. Repayment was to be made to the State by means of a tax of 5 centimos on each kilo of paper used. The system did not work well, and the government was unexpectedly out of pocket.

A New Proposition

The new proposition, as put forward in the recent decree, was that all newspapers should be issued at a minimum price of 10 centimos, and that they should have a superficial maximum of 13,000 square centimeters. In case this area was exceeded, all advertisements were to be inserted at the minimum and net price of 50 centimos the line of specified dimensions. Everything was to be the same for everybody. It has also been made clear that there was to be no getting behind this rule by making presents to readers or supplying them with books at lower than the regular prices, or by offering them joint subscriptions with other papers at great reductions.

This new decree has been the signal for a very considerable battle among the newspapers, and they are daily filled—or some of them are—with lengthy accounts of the numerous engagements. The troubles of the government, the dark enterprises of the syndicalists, and much besides are forgotten in the excitement of this new strife. Generally, there is an attack upon the journal most concerned and already named, and its chief opponent is the bright little paper with the largest circulation which has been in the habit of using the best paper for newsprinting used in Spain and considers it has been much hampered by the trust. Papers are taking sides in the struggle, they quote each other vehemently, and between whiles the government is, of course, soundly attacked for its intervention. Perhaps the decree will be modified before long in the direction of reducing limitation and interference, because, wherever else there may or may not be freedom in Spain, there has hitherto been a considerable measure of it in the press where people may say, and the directors have rather revealed in it and the public enjoyed their revels. But the questions of paper control is one that must be solved in some new way.

The press has gone through still more perturbations in recent times. There could be no better example of the high importance of the leading journalists in the capital, or what they consider to be their high importance, than that furnished by Mariano de Cavia, to whom even the Premier paid tribute. He was sometimes described as the master journalist of Madrid, and after having held other high positions was taken over by the "Sol" in its early days to write a light daily topical article which he continued to do right up to the end. He had an easy, fluid style, and his writings were pervaded by much gentle satire. He was a true journalist, absorbed in his profession, making it his very life, and having a view of its possibilities which not all other Spanish journalists possess. He began to write when he was 21 years of age, at 25 he entered the offices of the "Liberal," and some time later departed therefrom for the "Imparcial."

Discussing his ways, methods and thoughts with him one day he whimsically told the writer—though there was some truth in the whim—that he had made it his business always systematically to be of the opposition in politics. Sometimes he said he had indeed tried to creep along with the current, but he had found it to be impossible.

NAVAJOS RETURN TO BLANKET MAKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona.—One of the wartime luxuries already declining in price is the Navajo blanket. For several years past the Indians almost abandoned the weaving of their famous blankets. It was found that much more profit could be secured by direct sale of the wool to eager eastern buyers. But the wool market has tumbled, especially in consideration of wool of poor quality such as comes from the reservation sheep. The Indians never have attended to keeping up the breed of their wool producers, though the white men who range flock around the reservation produce wool of high grade. The stocks of Navajo blankets now are well absorbed and the Indians are setting up their old looms and are bending toward production as never before.

RICE PRICES ARE FALLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Rice prices are falling, with every prospect that they will go lower as the new crop, now just about due, pours into the market. The demand for this new crop rice has proved a distinct disappointment to the trade and the feeling is prevalent among the dealers that the better grades of rice will be down at least 10 cents, and probably 15 cents, retail, by October 1.

RECORD CONCRETE SHIP BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

JACKSONVILLE, Florida.—The largest concrete ship ever built on the Atlantic coast is the Dinsmore, launched here; she is to develop 2800 horsepower by triple-expansion engines, and will be used as a tanker. The Dinsmore is 435 feet long, 54-foot beam, hull 36 feet deep. Her boilers will use fuel oil.

FINDINGS OF BRITISH MISSION TO POLAND

Report Shows That Attacks on
Jews Were Not Pogroms, State-
Superintended—Peace Will
Bring About Better Treatment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The mission
which was sent by the British Govern-
ment during the latter part of last
year to investigate the charges of
massacre and general ill-treatment
of the Jews in Poland, has recently
submitted its report, which has been
issued as a White Paper. The head
of the mission was Sir Stuart Samuel,
brother of the High Commissioner
of Palestine.

Sir Stuart signs the report, and, together with his recommendations, he gives a historical review of the national and religious causes which have produced the present unhappy state of affairs in Poland. One of the most interesting features of the White Paper, however, is a covering report by Sir Horace Rumbold, the British representative at Warsaw. Sir Horace discusses a series of recommendations put forward by Sir Stuart Samuel, and in general gives them his strong support.

These recommendations include the carrying out by the Polish Government of the clauses of the Minority Treaty of June 28, 1919, in a spirit of sympathy with its Jewish subjects; that a genuine and not a "masked" equality be accorded to the Jewish population of Poland; that all outrages against the persons or property of the subject, irrespective of religion or race, should be promptly punished, and the names of the delinquents published; that all Jews should be restored to their posts; that no restrictions should be placed on the number of Jews admitted to the universities; that boycotts should be declared illegal; that the British Government should assist Jews wishing to emigrate from Poland by providing facilities to proceed to Palestine, Canada, South Africa, Algeria and South America; that banks be established possessing the confidence of the Jewish public, and that a secretary who understands and speaks Yiddish should be added to the staff of His Majesty's Legation.

No Pogroms

The British Minister, in his dispatch, states that Sir Stuart Samuel estimates the total number of casualties as 348, of which 18 took place in Poland proper, and the remainder in the war zone. The report makes it clear that the massacres of Jews were not "pogroms," state-superintended, but the result of popular animus, exhibited by ignorant and misguided men. It is stated that the average Polish peasant, if left to himself, is unlikely to massacre his Jewish neighbors.

The report also makes it plain that many of the nominal representatives of the newly constituted Polish Government acted at times in their own interests and without authority, so that, in the early days of its establishment, the government was not able to exercise much authority in the country. At all times, the prejudices of the Polish populace, which was hostile to the Jews, had to be reckoned with, and Sir Horace Rumbold endeavors to account for some of this hostility.

"The fact of Yiddish being akin to German," he states, "may have been the reason why the Germans employed a large number of Jews during their occupation of Poland, although a great many of the Poles with a good knowledge of German could have been found. There is this difference, however, that the Poles only served the Germans by compulsion, as they considered them to be their enemies. This difference may account for the policy of the Polish Government in relieving many Jews, who served Germany, of their offices, and not reinstating them, whereas no such procedure was applied in the case of the Poles.

Poland's Cooperative Movement

"The systematic attempt—more especially by provincial authorities—to oust the Jews from their trade, to which Sir Stuart Samuel draws attention, is probably due not so much to the action of these authorities as to the exceptional development of the cooperative movement in Poland. In so far as the Polish Government is able to do so by legislation or proclamations, the boycotting of the Jews should be prohibited. But I would point out that it is beyond the power of any government to force its subjects to deal with persons with whom they do not wish to deal."

It would appear, however, that as the Polish Government has increased in power, the lot of the Jews has become more satisfactory. The extreme hostility is considered to be the outcome of the disorganized and exhausted condition of a war-ridden country and it is expected peace will bring about better treatment. It is said that the Jews of the west do not regard the Poles as a very profitable neighbor, from the point of view of commercial enterprise, and that a restoration of peace between Poland and Russia may possibly witness a considerable emigration of Jews from Russia into Poland.

Worse in the Ukraine

Sir Horace concludes his report by affirming that the condition of the Jews in Poland, bad as it may have been, or may still be, has been far better than in most of the surrounding countries. Unless all the information on that point is entirely inaccurate, he says, the massacre of the Jews by Ukrainian peasant bands can find, in their extent and thoroughness,

no parallel except in the massacres of the Armenians in the Turkish Empire.

The British Minister also declares that the statesmen who drew up the Treaty of Versailles have imposed special stipulations with a view to protect the Jews and other minorities. They have done their best to assist the Jews, Sir Horace continues, but the Jewish congregations in western Europe should also recognize this aggravation in the state of their eastern coreligionists, and reflect how best they can help them. Finally, he declares, it is giving the Jews very little real assistance to single out, as is sometimes done, for reprobation and protest, the country where they have, perhaps, suffered least.

NEW EXPORT PLAN FOR NEW ZEALAND

Butter and Cheese Exporters
Have Decided to Ally Them-
selves With British Cooperators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The butter and cheese producers of New Zealand have made an important move in deciding to ally themselves with the Cooperative Wholesale Society of Great Britain, an organization that represents a big circle of cooperative trading societies.

Before the war the dairy produce was exported from the Dominion chiefly through merchants, who bought from the factories on annual contract and had their own selling organization in Britain. This arrangement was suspended during the war owing to the purchase of the whole exportable surplus of butter and cheese by the British Government at fixed prices. Now the government contracts are ending, and the producers have decided that they will not accept again the services of the middlemen.

Sharing the Saving

During 1919 the dairy factories of New Zealand exported butter to the value of £3,080,000 and cheese to the value of £7,750,000. These figures were based upon export prices of roughly 1s. 5½d. per pound for butter and 10½d. per pound for cheese. The volume of the trade is substantial, but the British cooperative societies state that they can take all the butter and a great part of the cheese for sale in their own shops. They offer in effect to share with the New Zealand producers the saving that will be effected by cutting out the middlemen and at the same time to market the New Zealand butter and cheese openly, so that people may know what they are buying.

It is an old grievance here that much of New Zealand's butter, which is of exceptionally high quality, is either sold as Danish or "blended" with inferior stuff by the British merchants, with consequent loss of reputation and price. The representatives of the merchants have fought hard against the cooperative scheme, but the producers, after much discussion, decided at a big national conference in favor of the change.

One of the arguments advanced against the scheme was that the dairy producers were "allying themselves with the British Labor movement." A merchant who addressed the conference said that what was proposed was "a risky socialistic experiment."

Sympathies with Labor

It may be a fact that the cooperative societies, which are to market much of the Dominion's butter and cheese in the future, are largely Labor organizations and that they have been used to assist the British workers in time of industrial trouble, though for the most part they are run on a strictly business basis. But this argument does not trouble the dairy farmer in this country at all. The dairy farmers are mostly small men, working small sections of high-priced land, and their sympathies are with Labor rather than against it. They are more interested, in any case, in the ability of the cooperative societies to handle the produce efficiently than in the political leanings of the societies. The financial guarantees offered in support of the scheme have been quite satisfactory.

The scheme adopted provides for the formation in New Zealand of a company representing the producers, the shares being distributed on the basis of butter-fat supplied. This company will join with the Cooperative Wholesale Society of Great Britain in the establishment in London of a board of control, which will have the handling of the butter and cheese. The prices are to be fixed from time to time by a committee on which the producers will have a majority of representation. The board will sell on a percentage basis and will arrange finance through the banks doing business in New Zealand.

The producers believe that they are going to get better prices for butter and cheese than ever before. Probably they are right, though the British Government will have a voice in the matter, through its control of wholesale prices in Great Britain and also of shipping.

**KIMBALL'S
NOVELTY SHOE SHOP**
LOEB ARCADE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Accredited Agency for
**The RED CROSS
SHOE**

A GIOLITTI REFORM IN ITALIAN CHAMBER

Parliament May Now Decide
When It Is to Assemble, Gov-
ernment Determining Whether
Session, Shall End and Begin

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Mr. Giolitti has carried out, although he has not been long in office, one of the most important items in his electoral program of last autumn—the reform and rehabilitation of the Italian Chamber. During the war the Chamber rarely met; and when it did meet, it usually found that it had been summoned merely to ratify decisions already taken by the Cabinet; while its sittings were shorter than those of any of the allied legislatures. Mr. Giolitti, like Senator Tittoni, publicly deplored this state of things, and has now done his best to remedy the decline of Parliament in the public esteem. Mr. Nitti, his predecessor, had already transferred to the Legislature the royal prerogative of declaring peace or war; Mr. Giolitti has bestowed upon the Chamber the right of convoking itself at the request of a majority of the nine committees, into which it is now divided and upon each of which the various parties are represented in proportion to their numbers. Thus, as each committee will consist of the same number of deputies, a majority of the committees will be tantamount to a majority of the Chamber.

Henceforth, therefore, it will no longer be possible for a government to keep the Chamber almost continuously closed, if the majority of its members desire that it should be reopened. The Crown, or, in other words, the government, retains only the prerogative of deciding when the session shall end and begin, for in Italy a session is not, as in England, limited to one year, but sometimes extends over the whole life of a legislature, which is constitutionally five years. The result of this is that there may be only one speech from the throne in a whole legislative period.

Classification of Parties

One effect of the new system of nine permanent committees has been the classification of political parties, in order that each party may obtain its proper proportion of members on these committees. Thus, numerous deputies, hitherto unclassified, have had to state to which party they belong. The Italian politician is in this respect like the poet Horace, that he is apt to be "a sworn follower of no master," and this tendency to individualism makes it difficult to form political organizations such as exist in Great Britain and the United States. Especially has this been the case since the disappearance, with the advent of Mr. Depretis to power in 1876, of the two historic parties of the Right and the Left. Mr. Depretis introduced what was known as "Trasformismo," or the gradual merging of various parties in a common opportunism. The old word "Liberal" had thus come to have practically no meaning, for it included men of widely divergent views.

The Chamber has now been officially classified. When complete, it consists of 508 members, but at present this number has been reduced by vacancies to 497. Of these deputies, 155 have registered themselves as Official Socialists—the largest individual party in the chamber; 99 as members of the Roman Catholic Popular Party—the second largest group; 89 (including Mr. Giolitti) as belonging to the Liberal Democracy—the biggest section of the Liberal Party; 56 as Radicals; 31 as members of the Combatants or Renewal group, the so-called "Rinnovemento," which arose at the last election; 22 (including Mr. Luzzatti and Mr. Salandra, both former Premiers) as Liberals of the Right, on what would have been known half a century ago in England as Liberal-Conservatives; 18 as Reformist Socialists, the old party of Mr. Bissolati, which, unlike the Official Socialists, supported Italy's entry into the war; 10 as Republicans; and 8 (including Mr. Nitti) as belonging to the "mixed" or "promiscuous" group, corresponding to the British "Independents," the American "Mugwumps," and the German "Wild Men." Besides these, 9 other deputies have, up to date, made no declaration of their party faith. In accordance with these figures, the

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various parties will have on each commission the proportional representation of eight Official Socialists, five Roman Catholics, four or five Liberal Democrats, three Radicals, two Reformist Socialists, one Republican, and one representative of the "mixed" group.

Unstable Equilibrium

The examination of these figures shows that, even now that one or two minor sections of the Liberal Party have been merged in the Liberal Democracy, there still remains nine different groups in the Chamber. These may still further crystallize, but at present their number tends to that instability which has latterly been characteristic of Italian parliamentary life. Both the two largest groups, forming between them about one-half of the entire Chamber, are at present undesirous of forming a cabinet; consequently, they have the power of destroying any government without the responsibility of taking its place, and power without responsibility means the negation of the parliamentary system.

Recent crises have proved that in Italy, without this Chamber, no one can govern without the aid of either the Socialists or the Roman Catholics—the only organized parties. A politician of great skill as a tactician, like Mr. Nitti or Mr. Giolitti, may keep in office for a few months but he cannot do more than live from hand to mouth, as long as he cannot have at his back a solid majority. This state of unstable equilibrium injures Italian interests abroad, especially at a time when allied conferences are frequent, because the Italian delegates are constantly changing and each fresh delegate has to begin all over again the task of learning the peculiarities of his allied colleagues. Mr. Giolitti, for example, has never met any allied statesman since 1914, whereas Mr. Nitti had become a personal friend of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Veniselo, those habitual representatives at international conferences. Hence the meeting of the British and Italian premiers in Switzerland has been warmly welcomed in the Italian press.

Liberal and Republican Decline

The figures above cited further indicate the decline of Italian liberalism and the slender forces of Italian republicanism as compared with the big battalions of the Socialists and the Roman Catholics. Liberalism in Italy has dwindled owing to the apathy of the middle classes, who have shown no capacity for political organization, and to the lack of a program. Liberal parties all the world over flourish as long as there are abuses to correct; they often fail on the constructive side. Now both the Official Socialists and the Roman Catholics possess organization, enthusiasm and constructive programs—programs all the more attractive to the masses, because neither of those parties has yet had the opportunity of finding how difficult it would be to carry out its program in practice.

Thus, whereas the Liberals have been for many years in office and have created many disillusionments, the Socialists and the Roman Catholics, both untired in office, can still appeal to that hope which "springs eternal in the human breast." Their turn of unpopularity will come, when they have had to undergo the ordeal of power, and for that reason some who are neither Socialists nor Roman Catholics would like to see them obliged to take office. With regard to the Republicans, their

paltry decade, just 3 per cent of the whole Chamber, affords a negation of the rumor that the democratic monarchy in Italy has long been mainly local; it is confined mostly to the Romagna, the old states of the Roman Catholic Church, and there it represents a conservative tendency as opposed to Socialism.

A Democratic Monarchy

There are, of course, Socialists who are against the monarchy, but there are others of that party who realize that the abolition of the Crown would not benefit the working class in a country where the monarchy is so democratic. The Crown in Italy is the link between the various historic regions of the country; it unites all the Italians, as Mr. Crispi said, whereas a republic would divide them. No Neapolitan would willingly have a Piedmontese or a Lombard president, nor would the northerners welcome a southerner as chief of the State. For that Italy is too young, and her unity too recent. Besides, there is no politician—nor has there been since the time of Count Cavour and Joseph Garibaldi—sufficiently popular to be universally acclaimed as president. An Italian republic is as little probable as the restoration of the Temporal Power. The King need have no fear of the former, the Pope can have no hope of the latter.

A group even less numerous than the Republicans is that of the Nationalists, which does not figure at all in the above official table, but which consists of one member, Mr. Federzoni. There are English newspapers better known abroad than at home; similarly the Nationalists, owing to the fact that propagandists were largely chosen from their ranks, have obtained greater importance outside Italy than their numbers warrant. No doubt, they have a following in the student class, among the officers and the younger professional men. But the fact that their one parliamentary representative, a man of ability and popularity, is not officially classified as a Nationalist, proves the weakness of that party. And this corresponds exactly with the psychological fact, that the Italian people are not imperialistic.

LEGISLATION FOR NEGROES IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina.—Investigation of the needs of the Negroes of North Carolina with a view of passing legislation in their behalf is urged by Thomas W. Bickett, Governor of North Carolina, in a message to the General Assembly, which he asks to appoint, or authorize him to appoint, a commission for that purpose.

"In North Carolina," the Governor's message reads, "we have definitely decided that the happiness of both races requires that white government shall be supreme and unchallenged in our borders. Power is inseparably linked with responsibility, and when we deny to the Negro any participation in the making of the laws, we saddle upon ourselves a peculiar obligation to protect the Negro in his life and property, and to help and encourage him in the pursuit of happiness."

CARLOS HERRERA ELECTED

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—Carlos Herrera was elected President of Guatemala on Monday. He received a large majority. The term of office is six years.

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BRITISH TRIBUTE TO
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Mr. Lloyd George, at Ceremonies in London, Declared Former President Was Great Leader, and Belonged to Mankind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Saint-Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln, the gift of the American Nation to Great Britain, has been unveiled in London, Senator Elihu Root, former Secretary of State for the United States of America, making the formal presentation, the British Prime Minister accepting the gift on behalf of Great Britain and the Empire.

The occasion brought forth a remarkably enthusiastic concourse of people of various nationalities and political beliefs, all centered on paying homage to the memory of one of the greatest statesmen and benefactors of mankind. At a preliminary meeting held in Central Hall, Westminster, a distinguished gathering assembled to hear the speeches of Viscount Bryce, formerly British Ambassador at Washington, Senator Elihu Root and Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister.

Viscount Bryce, in introducing Senator Root, described him as the greatest Secretary of State that America had seen since the days of Daniel Webster. He had negotiated in a few peace treaties with Mr. Root, who had always shown the sincerest wish for perfect accord and friendly cooperation between the two countries. In the year of Lincoln's birth, proceeded Viscount Bryce, the American people were almost wholly of British stock, and Lincoln grew up under the influence and traditions common to the race. They wished to commemorate him among the great ones of England.

Lincoln as a Model

No spot in England, he considered, was so fit for a thing of that kind as Parliament Square, around which stood the sculptured figures of many of the most illustrious Englishmen. Placing the statue of Lincoln in such company was honoring him for what he did for his own country, for the common English stock and for the world. Lincoln stood as a model of that uprightness, loyalty, truth, steadfastness and courage which men of British stock had so often displayed in war and peace. It was a pledge of brotherhood and friendship and they wished to commemorate him as a hero who belonged to the whole world. "Here in the midst of our great Englishmen let this great American stand," Viscount Bryce concluded, "majestic in his simplicity, a witness to what one indomitable will bent on high aims—always hopeful because inspired by faith in freedom and in the people whence he sprang—could achieve for all mankind."

In his presentation speech, Senator Root, in a piece of brilliant oratory, briefly reviewed the career of Lincoln and his essential greatness. It was not, he said, chance or favorable circumstance that achieved Lincoln's success. The struggle was long and desperate and often appeared hopeless. He won through the possession of the noblest qualities of manhood. He was simple, honest, sincere and unselfish. He had high courage for action and fortitude in adversity, and never for an instant did the thought of personal advantage compete with the interests of the public cause.

It would be difficult, Senator Root continued, to conceive of a sharper contrast in all the incidental and immaterial things of life that existed between Lincoln and the statesmen whose statues stood in Parliament Square. He never set foot on British soil. He differed in manners and in habits of thought and speech. He never seemed to touch the life of Britain. Yet, the contrast but emphasized the significance of the statue standing where it did.

Qualities in Common

"Put aside superficial differences, accidental and unimportant," the Senator continued, "and Abraham Lincoln appeared in the simple greatness of his life, his character and his service to mankind, a representative of the deep and underlying qualities of his race—the qualities that great emergencies revealed, unchangingly the same in every continent, the qualities to which Great Britain owed her life in the terrible years of the last decade; the qualities that had made both Britain and America great. Lincoln was of English blood; and he had brought enduring honor to the name."

He was also of English speech, and the English-speaking Bible and English Shakespeare, studied in the intervals of toil and by the flare of the log fire in the frontier cabin, were the basis of his education. He was imbued with the conceptions of justice and liberty that the people of Britain had been working out in struggle and sacrifice, since before Magna Charta. These conceptions of justice and liberty had been the formative power that had brought all America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to order its life according to the course of the common law, to assert its popular sovereignty through representative government—Britain's great gift to the political science of the world—and to establish the relation of individual citizenship to the State, on the basis of inalienable rights which governments were established to secure. It was the identity of these fundamental conceptions in both countries which made it impossible that in any great world emergency Great Britain and America could be on opposing sides. These conceptions of justice and liberty were the breath of life for both. While they

prevailed both nations would endure; if they perished both nations would die.

British Understood Lincoln

"The true heart of Britain understood Lincoln while he lived," Senator Root said in conclusion. "Six thousand Lancashire workmen, brought into poverty and suffering through lack of cotton, sent to President Lincoln a message of sympathy and support. They might disregard all the little prejudices and quarrels that resulted from casual friction and pinpricks. They could be assured that whenever there was need for assurance of the inherent power of truth and the triumph of justice, humanity and freedom, then peace and friendship between Britain and America would prove to be as Lincoln desired to make them, perpetual. Because, under the direct tests of national character, the souls of both Britain and America had proved themselves of kin to the soul of Abraham Lincoln, friendship between them was safe; and the statue of Lincoln, the American, stood as of right before the old Abbey where slept the great of Britain's history."

Responding on behalf of the British people, Mr. Lloyd George said: "I have only a few words to add to the extremely fine and eloquent address with which our distinguished visitor has thrilled us. In a few moments we shall see unveiled before our eyes a presentment in bronze of the best known historical face in the Anglo-Saxon world, in fact one of the greatest known faces in the whole world. On behalf of the people of the British Empire I accept with gratitude this fine statue by a brilliant American sculptor of a great leader of men. I doubt whether any statesman who ever lived sank so deeply into the hearts of the people of many lands as Abraham Lincoln did."

An Indelible Impression

Turning toward Senator Root, the Prime Minister remarked, "I am not sure that you in America realize the extent to which he is also our possession and our pride. He was in many respects the most remarkable man of the day. If you look at his portraits they always give you an indelible impression of his great height. So does his life—height of purpose, height of idealism, height of character, height of intelligence. Among many notable men who filled the stage at that day he was the tallest of them all. His figure stands out now, towering among the tallest contemporaries. In many respects he was taller even than the greatest events in which he took a direct part."

"The preservation of the American Union, the emancipation of the slaves, are notable events in the world's history and any man who took a leading part in those events as he did would have won for himself enduring fame. But reading the story I feel that the personality of Abraham Lincoln and his statesmanship are in some respects even greater than those colossal events. His courage, fortitude, patience, humanity, clemency, his trust in the people, his belief in democracy, and may I add, some of the phrases in which he gave expression to those attributes will stand out forever as beacons to guide troubled nations and their perplexed leaders."

Faith in Him Undiminished

"Resolute in war he was moderate in victory. Misrepresented, misunderstood, under-estimated, he was patient to the last. I know why his face appeared to become sadder as the years of the war rolled past. There were those who thought he ought to have shown his abhorrence of war by waging it half-heartedly. There were those who thought he ought to have displayed his appreciation of victory by using hard-heartedness. He disdained both those counsels and he was often reviled by both counsellors. His tenderness was counted as weakness of character, his simplicity as proof of shallowness of mind, but the people believed in him all the time, they believed in him to the end, and they still believe in him."

"In his life Abraham Lincoln was a great American. He is an American no longer. He is one of those giant figures, of whom there are very few in history, who lose their nationality. They are no longer Greek or Hebrew, English or American—they belong to mankind. These eminent men whose statues are in that square are great Englishmen. I wonder whether I will be forgiven for saying that George Washington was a great American, but Abraham Lincoln belongs to the common people of every land."

"Sound to the Core"

"He is of their race, of their kin, of their blood, of their nation—the race of the great common people. They love that haggard face with the sad and tender eyes. There is worship in their regard. There is a faith and a hope in that worship. The people, the great people who can produce men like Lincoln and Lee for their emergencies are sound to the core. The qualities that enabled the American Nation to bring forth, to discern, to appreciate and to follow as leaders such men, are needed now more than ever in the settlement of the world. In conclusion may I respectfully but earnestly say one word to the great people of America. This torn and bleeding earth is calling today for the help of the America of Abraham Lincoln."

After the formal proceedings at the Central Hall the statue was unveiled by the Duke of Connaught before a large and representative gathering in the Canning Enclosure near by. At the statue was a guard of honor consisting of 15 veterans of the American Civil War and 20 British and American soldiers who had served in the Great War. Some 200 American Boy Scouts lined the enclosure, sang the choir of Westminster Abbey where the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." At the conclusion of the ceremony wreaths were placed at the foot of the statue by Lord Weardale, on be-

half of the Anglo-American Society. A. W. Frazier Smith, on behalf of the American Civil War Veterans, Bishop Oluwole, Assistant Bishop of Lagos, Nigeria, on behalf of the native races of Africa, and Capt. William Edge, M. P., on behalf of the Bolton and District Cotton Managers and Overseers Association. The proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem, led by the Abbey choir.

ANOTHER REPUBLIC
COMES TO ITS OWN

State of Carpathian Ruthenia to Have Maximum of Autonomy Within Tzecho-Slovakia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At the eastern extremity of Tzecho-Slovakia is situated the autonomous state of Carpathian Ruthenia, embodied within the Treaty of St. Germain. The political liberation of this race known amongst themselves as Ruthenians, is due very largely to the combined efforts of the Ruthenian emigrants in the United States. The action taken by these American Ruthenians was unanimously approved of by the Central Ruthenian National Council at Ungvár on May 8, 1919.

Carpathian Ruthenia with a population of 600,000 inhabitants and an area of 12,097 square kilometers, is bordered on the north by the high peaks of the Carpathians which separate it from eastern Galicia; its neighbors to the west and east are the Rumanians, the Magyars and the Slovaks. With the exception of 100,000 Magyars and 50,000 Germans the inhabitants speak Ruthenian, a language which employs the Cyrillic characters; it is very close to Russian and is intelligible to the Slovaks and the Czechs. Ninety-seven per cent of the Ruthenians are Uniates (members of the United Greek Church, who employ ancient Slavonic as their liturgical language and who observe the rites of the Eastern Church).

Mountaineers or Peasants

The northern part of this small country is entirely covered with large forests of pines, oaks, and other trees. The waterfalls in the mountains afford supplies of motive power. The southern part consists of a plain adapted for agriculture. The Ruthenians are thus either mountaineers or peasants, the number of factories and industries being very small. The country is especially rich in minerals, iron ore in particular; it contains also petroleum, salt, mineral waters and black granite.

By virtue of the clauses in the Peace Treaty of St. Germain, Carpathian Ruthenia possesses "the maximum autonomy compatible with the unity of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic"; it is to have a special Diet vested with the jurisdiction over all linguistic, ecclesiastical, educational and other matters which are referred to it by the Tzecho-Slovak Parliament. At the head of the state is a governor, appointed by the President of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic.

Up to April 20, 1920, the civil administration and legislative affairs were entrusted to a directorate consisting of five members and a controller. After that date, the Tzecho-Slovak Constitution no longer permitted of this temporary arrangement, and Gregory J. Zatkovic, former chairman of the directorate, was appointed Governor, with Peter Ehrenfeld as Assistant Governor.

Elections to Be Held Shortly

They are aided in their duty by a number of commissioners, each of whom is in charge of a special department. In legislative affairs they have a council containing 16 members, four of which are nominated and the others elected by the municipalities. The elections to the special Diet will take place shortly. The Diet will be composed of a single chamber containing 40 members. Once this Diet is established the constitutional existence of Carpathian Ruthenia will begin, and shortly afterward the Ruthenian representatives for the Tzecho-Slovak Parliament will be elected. The present political parties who have already begun their electoral campaign are the Ruthenian Social Democrats and the Ruthenian National Socialists.

Owing to the large proportion of illiterates (at least 75 per cent), education will prove a difficult problem. Fortunately, however, the valuable assistance of several thousand Ruthenians from America will be available; they will return to the country, and will bring with them not only the learning that is so much needed, but also the ideals of a true democracy. The country, which is very interesting, vies with Switzerland in its picturesque aspects. With the help and cooperation of Tzecho-Slovakia, Carpathian Ruthenia will soon emerge from the stagnation in which it was maintained for a thousand years by Magyar tyranny. Ungvár, the capital, with a population of 18,000 inhabitants, is situated at a distance of 800 kilometers from Prague, with which it is joined by a direct railway line.

SONG-WRITER'S ANNIVERSARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine.—The one-hundredth anniversary of George F. Root, composer of patriotic songs popular during and since the American Civil War, was observed on Monday by relatives and a few friends who are spending a part of the summer at Bailey Island, in Casco Bay.

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AUSTRALIA'S NEEDS
IN FUTURE DEFENSE

Sir J. Monash Says Two First Requirements Are Adequate Equipment and a Trained Staff—Ample Armament Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Sir John Monash, the citizen soldier who won command of the Australian forces in France and handled a large force of American troops, has given Australia the benefit of his war experience in relation to the future defense of the Commonwealth.

The two first requirements, he declares, are adequate equipment and a trained staff. The third requirement, a sufficient number of fighting men, did not come first in his mind. The bulk of the men in the Australian Imperial Force were volunteers without previous military training, yet they had become one of the most efficient fighting forces the world had ever seen.

A Mechanical Campaign

"If our army on Gallipoli had been equipped with one-tenth of the military armament it had in France in 1915 it would have made short work of the Turks and would have been in Constantinople in a month." Thus Sir John Monash brought home to Australia the folly of warfare with "very few guns, and practically no munitions, aircraft, machine guns or other necessities." General Monash said that the experience of the war had shown that it was a mechanical campaign in which the best troops would have been helpless if they had not been equipped with ample armament.

Illustrating the vital necessity for the organization, equipment, methods of training and ideals of every dominion, coinciding with those of the whole Empire, General Monash said that one of the great lessons learned in the war was the difficulty of coordinating operations between armies of different nationalities, and he did not think there had been one instance of satisfactory coordination.

"I myself had an unfortunate experience with two American divisions," added Sir John Monash. "They were some of the finest men I have ever met, but their ideals, training and methods were so different that, no matter how carefully coordination was planned, it very nearly ended in disaster."

Looking After Defense

In his speech General Monash warned Australia not to depend upon the League of Nations, which would never be the means of preventing war. "Any nation is doomed that is going to rely on an instrument of that nature to absolve it from the obligation of defending itself and its soil." He believed that every dominion of the Empire should look after its own defenses and bear the burden of them.

In view of Sir John Monash's remarks, it is interesting to recall the emphasis recently laid on the value of aircraft by Senator Pearce, Minister of Defense, who said that the Vickers-Vimy, in which Sir Ross Smith flew from London to Australia, was an object lesson to the Commonwealth.

Sir John Monash urged the extension of commercial aviation, which would give Australia machines capable of quick transformation into bomb dropers in war time.

Britain has presented Australia with a force of fighting aeroplanes and several of the machines have already reached the Commonwealth. These planes are only a portion of the great store of military equipment which the Imperial authorities are handing over to the Commonwealth Government. Possessing the fighting outfit of an army, hundreds of thousands of trained soldiers, and her own warships, Australia should be in a fairly strong position. At the same time she has not been able to carry on her citizen force training for some time. This need not prove a serious handicap, however, if Sir John Monash's view is accepted, as outlined above, since the Duntroon Military College is steadily training young officers who undergo a final brushing-up in England.

Under the new cadet training scheme, senior and junior cadets are now being given instruction in marching and general work of this character, the greater part of the curriculum being filled up with football, swimming and life-saving, first-aid, cycling, harriers, basketball, and physical drill. There is keen rivalry in the various sports meetings, and young Australia is learning discipline on the playing fields. The monotony of the drill ground and the irksome enforced parades are no longer the bane of the young cadet.

CABLE SHIP EQUIPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MIAMI, Florida.—The British Royal Naval Reserve cable ship, Colonia, which came to Miami for the purpose of laying the cable from Miami to Barbados for the Western Union Telegraph Company, carries four great

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reels of armored, single-core cable, three-quarters of an inch thick. As each reel holds 600 miles of cable, there is more than enough to stretch from Miami to Barbados, 2153 miles distant. The cable is submerged in oil to prevent deterioration. Included in the equipment seen on the deck of the Colonia is a large landing shaft and drums for reeling out the cable. It is understood the Colonia can lay 200 miles of cable daily.

FRENCH POLITICAL
SESSION REVIEWED

Foreign Affairs Have Largely Occupied the Two Houses and Played a Dominant Role

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—It is interesting to sum up at the end of the parliamentary session some of the results achieved. There is no doubt that the Chamber and the Senate have had an arduous six months, and although the outcome of their labors has not always been as happy as could have been hoped, the difficulties which confronted the newly elected body at the beginning have been to some extent overcome. With the experience acquired, it may be that when Parliament reassembles, more rapid progress will be made with the many outstanding problems.

From the political point of view, foreign affairs have largely occupied the two houses. The negotiations have been particularly critical this year and questions such as French policy in the Orient, accords with Germany, the attitude to be adopted toward Bolshevism, have occupied continually the attention of Parliament. Indeed, there has never been a time when foreign affairs have played such a dominant role in the deliberations. The method of public discussions of diplomatic matters, some of them of the most delicate character, may not have proved the success that many participants of open diplomacy might have expected. Perhaps the method has been ill applied. Certain it is that the debates more than once have raised grave conflicts between the Allies, particularly of course between France and England. While secret diplomacy in the sense in which it was understood by Mr. Wilson stands condemned, the passionate atmosphere of parliamentary debates upon foreign relationships has its dangers.

Nationalist Feeling

The assemblies have shown themselves to be nationalist, and although Mr. Millerand himself first began to talk of acting "with or without the Allies," and so notified the beginning of the break-up of the alliance, and the intention of France to regard questions which concern her from her own separate viewpoint, the two houses were inclined to push his still further along this perilous path.

They had a double preoccupation: to assure to France a peace which would permit her to repair her ruins—and this caused some conflict with the British who were not always inspired by the same lively sense of the wrong done to France; and the maintenance in power of the ministry charged with the execution of the treaty against the frequent attacks of combinations which were made for the purpose of overthrowing the Millerand Government. As the "Temps" puts it, the frequent negotiations, the multiple interests, caused troubling divergences of appreciations. The Peace Treaty was read in one sense by one group, and in another sense by another, and all the conferences gave rise to criticisms and the protocols to protests. The Millerand Government survived, but it cannot be truly said that it is now so firmly established that a long existence can be counted upon. On the contrary, it emerges badly shaken, and it is on its conduct of foreign affairs that it has aroused the greatest dissatisfaction.

Burden of Taxation

From the domestic viewpoint it has been somewhat happier. It evokes the pungent criticisms of the Socialists and of a certain number of Radicals, but on the whole its conduct of internal affairs pleases the Chamber. The Senate was at first antagonistic because of the delay in bringing for-

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ward the budget, but now all sections are satisfied that a sufficiently heavy burden of taxation has been laid upon France. The session has seen more than 8,000,000 francs of new taxes imposed upon the country. The two assemblies deserve credit for not shrinking from the unpopularity that might have been incurred by such measures. Once they decided to act, they did so frankly and bravely. There has been no public protest against the necessarily onerous taxes.

The way in which Mr. Millerand dealt with the strikes won for him much approbation. He resisted firmly the aggression of the railroad men, and although his threat to abolish the General Federation of Labor may be dismissed as idle, he certainly did display much courage and broke the strike-spirit that had manifested itself in France and was proving a real menace to social order.

There are many subjects which have been postponed, and which come up again during the next session, such as the reduction of military service, the granting of a complete amnesty to those who were condemned by courts-martial for what may be called war offenses, the resumption of relations with the Vatican. There is also a proposition to elect a vice president to take the place, in case of need, of the President. Other reforms of Parliament and of the Constitution are envisaged. On the whole the session has been a profitable one, but much work awaits Parliament on its re-entry.

DECISION GIVEN IN
WORLD WAR SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—An important decision in international litigation growing out of the world war, and involving \$1,500,000, has been made by Judge Rufus Foster in the United States District Court here. An Austrian sailor, Victor Hoffman, marooned with a number of his countrymen in New Orleans at the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914, brought suit for \$135,000 against the Austro-American Steamship Company, owner of the ocean steamer Clara, which interned in this port, and also against A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, and Phelps Brothers & Co. of New York City, to recover wages and damages for the long period of his detention and enforced idleness in the United States. By mutual consent, similar suits by other Austrian sailors were to be decided by the decision in Hoffman's suit.

Judge Foster made the point that the Clara was sold before the United States declared war on Austria; that she had never passed into the control of the alien property custodian, and that the Phelps company, under special permission, had remitted the sale price to the European owners. "Therefore," says the decision, "there are no persons or property in this country against which the plaintiff's claim may lie."

There are said to be some 3000 similar suits pending in various parts of the United States, which will be affected by this decision.

COLLEGE MEN TO STOP STRIKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—In response to "a demand by the country's press for protection of the unorganized public from the terrible consequences of general strikes," the formation of a people's union has been begun by a group of college graduates and others. They propose a truce between organized Labor and employers to begin next armistice day.

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BUSINESS PROBLEMS
CONFRONTING BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—Henry Morgan, chairman of the English Sewing Cotton Company, Ltd., presiding at the annual meeting of shareholders in Manchester recently, stated that owing to the policy of carrying large stocks, the profits had advanced during the year from £233,000 to £730,000.

The hindrance and difficulties from which traders generally had suffered during the war period, and which everyone had hoped would pass away with the return of peace, still remained to a considerable extent today, Mr. Morgan stated. There were labor problems, transport delays, fluctuations of exchange, and last, but not least, the uncertainties due to the vacillations of the government on such important questions as taxation.

In addition to all the inequalities of its application, the excess profits duty was an incentive to extravagance, and it was in a large measure responsible for the existing discontent concerning the high cost of living. It had also seriously checked the spirit of enterprise which was so necessary in business, if a speedy recovery of the country's economic position was to be obtained.

What was more serious, perhaps, than the imposition of the tax was the suspense and uncertainty during which business had suffered during recent months, and the lack of confidence which existed in financial and commercial quarters, owing to the seeming absence of a clearly defined policy.

Demand had fallen off, and it continued to fall, as it might, owing to the present high prices, then short time and unemployment would automatically follow with all their unpleasant consequences to wage earners. Indications that the breaking point had already been reached in certain directions was seen in the recent heavy falls in the values of Egyptian cotton and silver, two commodities of world-wide importance.

WHEAT OUTLOOK IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—There have been general falls in rain throughout New South Wales, which enabled farmers to plow and sow. Cabled advice from the senior partner in London of a prominent wheat firm, urged farmers to put every acre practicable under wheat, as prices were certain to be very high.

LEBANESE HELP FRENCH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The French troops entered Homs recently. The whole region is calm and everywhere the arrival of the French is received with satisfaction. "One good sign is the participation of the Lebanese populations in the reestablishment of order in their country and in the disarming of the Sherifian troops."

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The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.
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MORE THAN 80,000 FARMERS COMBINE

Michigan Cooperative Enterprise Which Is Sweeping Sixty Counties of the State Proposes Elimination of the Middleman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—According to officials of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, more than 80,000 farmers in Michigan have already paid \$10 for this year's dues in the organization and signed notes guaranteeing payment of \$20 more to cover fees in 1921 and 1922. Besides this, more than 25,000 of these same farmers have made loans for establishment of some 300 new cooperative enterprises.

Elimination of the middleman is an enterprise which is now sweeping 60 counties in Michigan. Here are some of the dealers the farm organizations in various counties say they are beginning to undermine:

The livestock drover, the elevator owner, the produce merchant, the implement dealer, the coal dealer, the seed merchant, the creamery owner, the wool buyer, the fruit buyer and jobber, the fertilizer agent, the dealer in stock foods, the bean and potato buyers, the onion and celery buyer, private canning companies.

Plans of the Farmers

Among the enterprises these farmers say they are disposed to take into their own hands or to require the state to manage unless private interests accede to farmers' demands are:

All agencies for distributing milk in Detroit, central elevators and warehouses in Detroit and other industrial shipping centers, all Michigan beet sugar factories, flour mills, milk condensaries and cheese factories, banking facilities in the farming regions, stockyards and ultimately packing houses, and the insurance business in all its essential branches.

To carry out this scheme of "cutting out every unnecessary factor in distribution between the farm and the city," as a leading farm paper of the state describes the plan, the farmers of Michigan are building up a maze of organizations, all more or less under the wing of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

They claim to have more than 80 local cooperative elevator associations already and more are being organized. The whole Michigan elevator business of Armour & Co., comprising two of the largest terminals in the state and many local elevators, was taken over in January. A central association, just organized, will handle sales for all the cooperative elevators.

The methods used by the farmers in the elevator business are typical of their general plan in dealing in other commodities besides grain. The Wool Growers Association has on hand at the farm bureau warehouses here and at local receiving stations more than 3,250,000 pounds of Michigan's 1920 wool clip, which is being graded by the association and will be sold by it. The Potato Growers Exchange which claims it did a \$2,000,000 business the first nine months of its existence, uses the same method, direct selling.

The milk producers and beet sugar growers tell of adopting a course different from that pursued in handling wool, potatoes and similar products that can be stored and held. They have followed more closely the lines along which trade unions operate. They have joined in local and county organizations headed by state associations and have endeavored to bargain with the city milk distributors and sugar manufacturers.

Farmers Threatened to Strike

In both these industries the farmers have once or twice threatened to strike, and in the beet growing regions a strike is now in progress. The farmers themselves call their action a strike. The sugar manufacturers claim the strike is a failure and report that they have more acreage under contract than last year. The growers admit that the stoppage of the beet production is not so complete as they would have it, but they are not for that reason showing any tendency to abandon their organization and go back to the old method of individual bargaining.

"We do not like this situation," declare officers of the Sanilac county bureau. "Next year we shall adopt a different plan. The Farm Bureau will contract with the growers for a certain acreage at a price that will give a profit to the producer. We will then offer the contracts to the sugar manufacturers. If they refuse to take them we shall build our own sugar factories."

The Milk Producers Association charges that the Detroit Milk Commission, to use the language of John J. Smith of Salem, "is always willing to allow a good profit to the distributors and a serious loss to the producers." To end this, the producers are voting in many of the sections of the Detroit milk-producing area to establish their own milk distributing stations and their own delivery system, to refuse to sell milk to the present distributors and to monopolize the market.

Buy Coal by Trainload

Many farmers are giving orders to their local and county farm bureaus and buying coal in trainload lots. The Clinton County Farm Bureau, for instance, has bought 8000 tons at \$5.10 a ton, coal that the city retailer prices at \$12 and \$14 per ton, and the farmers are getting speedy deliveries. The Van Buren County Farm Bureau has just ordered 20 carloads of coal.

The striking beet growers of Bay and Saginaw counties, who had previously the typical farmers' antipathy to unionism, have held joint meetings with the Labor organizations of Bay City and Saginaw.

The farmers have one organization of which Senator Herbert J. Baker of Weadock is national president, called the Farmers' National Council, which is undertaking to arouse the Labor unions to the advantages of cooperation. This group of farmers is conducting a propaganda in favor of establishing buyers' cooperative associations in the cities.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau has officially declared itself non-political and nonpartisan, but its leaders are spending much time in going over the State urging the support of candidates friendly to the farmer.

SAN SEBASTIAN'S GAYEST SEASON

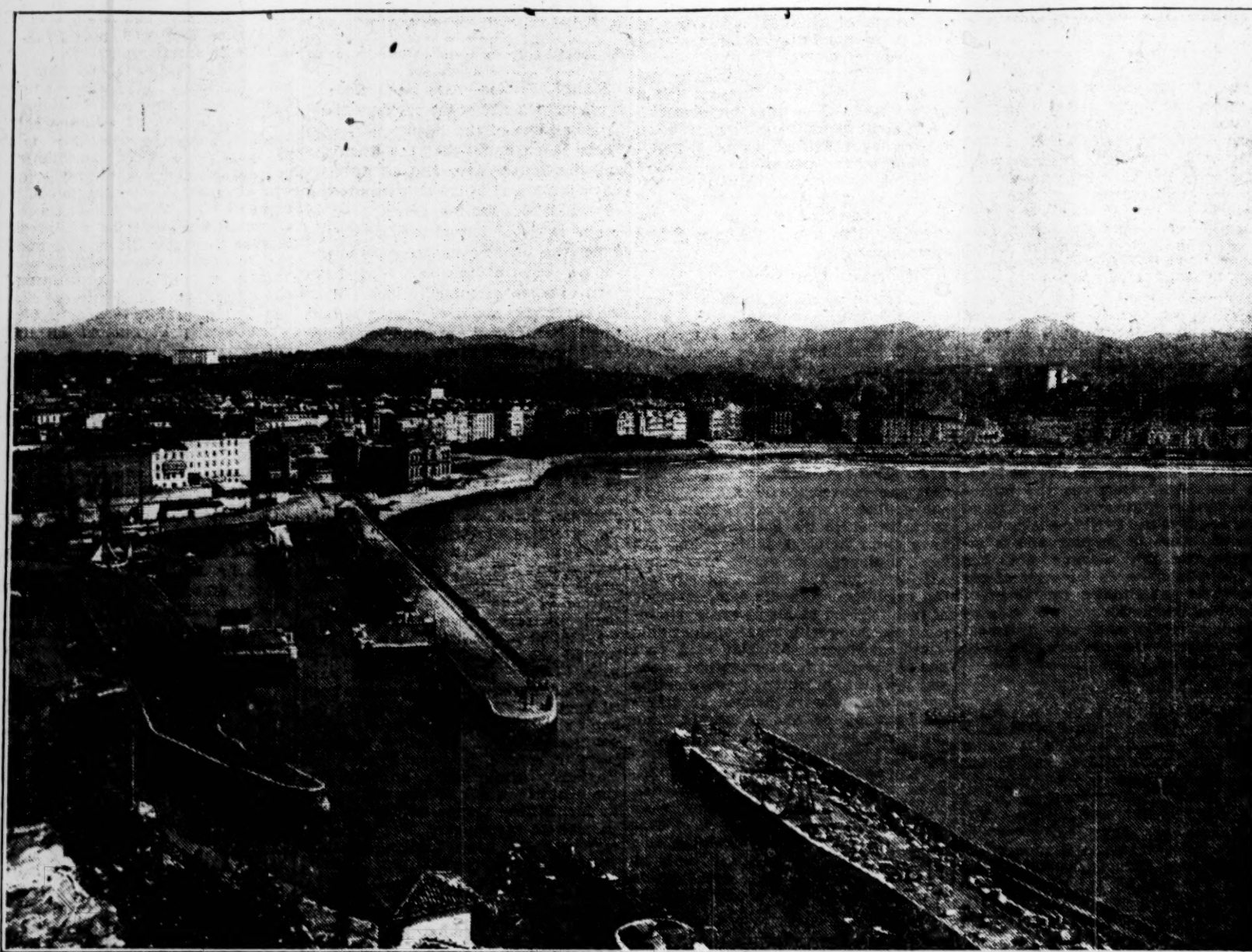
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Sebastian, the charming summer resort on the northern coast of Spain—variously described by the Spaniards as the Vizcayan city and as the Donostiaran capital according to its situation and quality, is a place of enormous achievement in the last few years, of magnificent prospects, and of ambitions to match it all.

The council of the League of Nations has just held its first meeting there, and the Spaniards are entitled

ence. Again it is perhaps, from the general world point of view, the most centrally situated summer resort; she is, for example, the nearest in Europe to the United States, or at least as near as some of those in France which, as the Donostiarans say, embrace more frivolity and far less dignity and solid attraction. For San Sebastian, he it remarked, is essentially a resort of much dignity; there is nothing whatever that is cheap and vulgar about it. The tone is high. There are few visitors indeed of the humbler classes; there is little catering for them; the prices are high and those who pay them are the aristocratic classes from Madrid and other parts of Spain and the rich manufacturing and trading

After the beginning of the season, houses, hotel accommodation, and apartments are not to be obtained, and San Sebastian could fill itself if it were three times its size; it could indeed do so from its foreign patronage alone, especially the French, and the Americans. And yet not many years ago, before the seaside summer resort habit developed in Spain and when the country was sulking somewhat after the Cuban war, it was not developed at all. Its record then was chiefly as a place that had frequently fallen into warlike difficulties and been burnt down. But it arose from its conflagrations a little better each time, and now it has the advantage of being a highly modern city, with



Mountains, plain and harbor, San Sebastian, Spain's summer capital

CONTRIBUTIONS OF 25 CENTS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The committee financing the campaign of Mrs. Ella A. Boole for nomination for United States senator on the Republican and Prohibition tickets is asking 25 cents from every man and woman who wishes to defeat Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr. and elect a representative who is not only for prohibition, but for all genuine progress. "If every one who is interested in good government and in having a senator who will support moral reforms will invest a quarter in the campaign, legitimate expenses will be provided for," said Mrs. Boole. "We are going to win." Mrs. Boole believes this is the time to protest against boss rule in politics. She believes that the women voters should join hands with men like-minded and bring about a political landslide that will carry "narrow, crooked, reactionary political leaders into oblivion."

FOOD RELIEF FOR NEAR EAST CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Relief Administration announces that the Tzecho-Slovakia organization, headed by Miss Alice Masaryk, daughter of the President of the Republic, has taken over the work of feeding children there and is giving relief in portions of Bohemia and Ruthenia. Also in Jugoslavia, local organizations are feeding children along the Adriatic Coast and in the mountain districts of Dalmatia and Montenegro. Austria is progressing in the solution of her food problem, as the government at Salzburg has notified the administration that it will supplement the Hoover program in that district by supplying daily meals to 4000 children up to May 1, 1921. It has been agreed that for the winter and spring of 1920-1921 the Hoover relief will be extended to 8000 children.

KIDNAPED MEN STILL MISSING MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Information is lacking as to the whereabouts of "Sandy" Gardner, a United States citizen, and W. B. Johnson, a British subject, who were kidnaped more than a week ago by Pedro Zamora, the Jalisco bandit.

ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY

A Store of Specialty Shops SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Annual Sale of Sample FALL BOOTS AND TIES

For Women and Misses A large assortment of the newest shoe styles for Fall wear. Narrow and Medium widths. \$5.95 \$7.95 \$8.85 Values from \$9.00 to \$16.00. Size 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 only. MAIN FLOOR.

to point to the significance of this selection and the emphasis it makes of the suggestions they themselves had put forward long before of the coming grand international aspect and importance of this seaside city. San Sebastian has always been considerably cosmopolitan; its winter season, which is now developing fast, is being supported mainly by foreign peoples, especially by the French. The League of Nations has chosen to hold its first meeting here without any influence or even suggestion from Spain, but of course San Sebastian and Spain generally are delighted at the selection.

After it was originally made, and the prestige of San Sebastian had mounted accordingly, the report, with some official basis, was spread that after all the meeting would not be held and San Sebastian would go, so to speak, League of Nationsless, while all the preparations she had made for the entertainment and delight of the delegates would count for nothing. There were to be grand nocturnal displays in the bay, splendid gala performances in the theaters, lunches and banquets in number, and the happy delegates were to be taken in automobiles over all the adjacent country and to be shown to the natives as the real, living League of Nations about which they had heard so much but the material and practical existence of which it appeared there was some reason to doubt. But after the first disturbing reports that the delegates might not after all come to enjoy San Sebastian, there was a correction, and it was declared that come they certainly would, no, who even the most serious and high-minded delegates, could withstand such tempting offers of a crowded week of summer delights as the Ayuntamiento of San Sebastian—prompted and otherwise encouraged by the Government of Spain—offered to them. And so come they did, and the prestige of San Sebastian has soared.

The Beau Ideal Resort

But Spain says it will rise to heights far exceeding those of other resorts in the world, the very best of them, that the place has already obtained a quite unique position and will strengthen it enormously in the near future. Even to the skeptical the circumstances and the argument are impressive. In the first place it has all the advantage of having been neutral during the great world struggle, and so is one of the few pleasant places in Europe where high authorities bent on the discussion and settlement of international affairs can conveniently meet without any suggestion of local influence.

people from Bilbao and other centers in the north.

Again San Sebastian enjoys a most peculiar situation in that during a period of the year it is virtually the seat of government of the state within which it is comprised. From July to September it becomes too hot for statesmen's business in Madrid; the sun burns down on that high plateau with merciless intensity; no Spaniard, so they say themselves, can think and act properly in such conditions. So they all go to San Sebastian. The King, indeed, and some of his friends in these days spend most of the summer season at Santander, which is not far away; it is a case of the balancing of jealousies between the two, and the Queen Mother, Dona Maria Cristina, always favors San Sebastian.

But San Sebastian came up first; Santander started as an overflow, and then set up in business as a rival. This being the case summer government is traditionally attached to San Sebastian. There are governments of fact here, and here Cabinet meetings are often held in the season; indeed, it is only a real crisis that takes the whole political family back to Madrid for their conferences. On the fine parade that surrounds the bay, at the casino where all the best musical and other attractions and which is a general social meeting ground, and out at the golf club, which is another, you may generally find straw-hatted Cabinet ministers, including the Premier himself, gathering in the pleasures that are obtainable and preparing, as it may be, against the rigors of winter which set in severely at Madrid before Christmas comes. So, this being the high governmental status of the resort, it is natural, perhaps, that others should be attracted to it for serious purposes in pleasant conditions.

Many of the richest and most influential people in the country have permanent residences here; the Count de Romanones was one of the earliest to establish an estate in the vicinity.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.

A Still Newer Showing of LOVELY AUTUMN HATS

An early autumn we predict—judging by the surprisingly early buying—perhaps it is because the hats are so attractive. Each day even brings a very definite change of displays—smart new hats coming and going continuously—so there is something new to see, no matter how often you come in. \$5.95 to \$20.00 (Millinery, 2nd floor)

The Woman's Shop

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

New Fall Dresses

Charming modes of Charmeuse, Satin, Crepe, Tulle and Sarge. \$29.50 to \$95

straight streets and squares and good shops.

The Best on the Spanish Stage

It has good theaters, at which during the season the very best Madrid companies perform. Borras and Margarita Xirgu, great Spanish favorites who were absent from the capital most of last season, are here now. Pedro Muñoz Seca, the famous dramatic author, who achieved wild successes last winter for the number and quality of the plays he had produced, is repeating them with additions at San Sebastian now. Esperanza Iris, the remarkable Hispano-American musical comedy actress who became so enormously popular in Madrid, is now at the Victoria Eugenia Theater at San Sebastian. At the Grand Casino there is French opera and classical Wagner concerts with the eminent Arbos conducting. The literary and artistic colony from Madrid is here in force; all Spaniards of note and distinction who wish to meet others of their kind must come to these northern waters, where there are cool breezes and life is so happy.

But again, there is nothing vulgar here. The parade round about the place is one of the most glorious of its kind, looking out onto that lovely bay with two high points like horns at the opposite corners, Mont Iguelda on the left, with the new drive round it and the funicular railway to the summit, being a favorite excursion. At the entrance to the bay, between the points we have called

Boys Shoes for School

We are making a Specialty of Boys' Shoes This Fall. New styles have arrived and they certainly will please the boys.

\$4.25, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00

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SEMI-ANNUAL CASH SALE

15% to 25% GUARANTEED REDUCTIONS

The Flint & Brickett Company

437-439 Main Street SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MAKE THE Third National Bank

YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock" Springfield, Mass.

INDEPENDENCE FOR FILIPINOS OPPOSED

California Congressman in Inspection Party Says Members Are Practically a Unit in Finding Islands Not Ready

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—In the opinion of practically every member of the congressional inspection party which has just completed a tour of the Orient, independence should not be granted to the Philippines for at least a quarter of a century, said one of the party, Charles H. Randall, a member of Congress from California, who passed through here recently on his way back to the mainland.

After seeing conditions in the Philippines the party reached the conclusion that those islands are not ready for independence. Mr. Randall continued. He stated that 9,000,000 of the 10,000,000 natives, including all races in the islands, are mere children so far as their minds and capabilities for self-government are concerned, while the better educated Filipinos, who are not interested in holding political offices, are practically unanimous against independence.

Mr. Randall declared that hundreds and probably thousands of the ignorant classes have been led to believe that independence would make them wealthy and bring them relief from labor. He characterized this as nothing more than propaganda spread by keen politicians. As a matter of fact, he continued, the real result is that an exactly opposite effect has been produced by the mere agitation for independence. Development of the vast untouched resources of the islands has stagnated, and no capital can be secured for this important work because of the uncertainty of the future governmental status.

And furthermore, Mr. Randall asserted, no Filipino, not even Manuel Quezon himself, would consider accepting independence without a guarantee or protectorate by the United States against aggression or molestation by other powers. "If I mistake not," he said, "the United States Government will never issue such an insurance policy 7000 miles from home. It will at least want membership in the board of directors of the insurance company, and that means continued direction of the affairs of the policy holders."

The shadow of Japanese aggression, the Congressman continued, lies over almost the entire Orient, and from Siberia in the north to Australia and New Zealand in the south thoughtful men are in a state of semi-terror at the prospect of Japanese domination of nearly 500,000,000 people in Siberia, China, Korea and in the islands of the Far East, including the Philippines, when the United States shall have released them.

"When Congress opens in December," the Congressman said, "I shall introduce a bill to establish a full territorial government in the Philippines for local affairs, but will restore to the United States all control of its naval, military, financial, foreign and postal affairs, land and water highways and public lands. The Philippine Government has already shown lamentable weakness in at least two most vital particulars—its financial and postal systems, which are in danger of breakdown."

* JUGO-SLAVS DEPORTED

NEW YORK, New York—Thirteen Jugoslavians who have been held at Ellis Island under the anti-anarchist laws were placed aboard the steamship Calabria yesterday to be landed at Dubrovnik on the Dalmatian coast.

Did You Ever Look At It In This Way?

Do you realize that most of your money does not survive the spending? A few hours, if it is amusement, a few days, if it is food, a few months, if it is clothes, a few years, if it is furniture, and then it is gone.

But the money you put into 6% Prudence-Bonds is yours continuously!

Safe, sound, stable, protected by great and growing equities in New York real estate of demonstrated earning power, and guaranteed as to interest and principal by our entire resources, 6% Prudence-Bonds are one of the greatest investments in America today.

PRUDENCE-BONDS ARE ISSUED IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. WE PAY THE 4% NORMAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX.

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REALTY ASSOCIATES INVESTMENT CORPORATION

31 Nassau St., New York 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee of this Issue

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BONDS SELLING
AT HIGH YIELDS

Although Good Advance in Market Price Has Taken Place. Recently, Various Issues Still Yield More Than 10 Per Cent

NEW YORK, New York.—Although miscellaneous bonds have had a sharp rally, quite a number of reasonably safe issues are selling to yield more than 10 per cent.

As the recent rise was based on fundamental conditions, chiefly lowering of commodity prices, which increases the purchasing power of the dollar, it is the opinion among bankers that securities having a fixed rate of return have seen their lowest prices.

Although railroad bonds showed the greatest gains, in the recent advance, all groups displayed higher tendencies, even public utilities, which have been the last to move.

In the list below it will be noted that in spite of six points advance last week St. Louis-San Francisco income 6s are still selling to yield more than 11 per cent. Interest will be paid October 1.

14 Per Cent Return

United Railways Investment 5s, 1926, selling at 65, yield about 13.83 per cent. These bonds are secured by the majority stock of the Philadelphia Company. The outstanding amount is gradually being reduced by annual purchases from the sinking fund.

Port Worth & Rio Grande 4s, 1928, recently sold at 51½, to yield about 14.10 per cent. The entire stock is owned by St. Louis-San Francisco. The bonds are secured by first mortgage on all the property of the company. Under plan of reorganization of "Frisco," holders of Port Worth & Rio Grande 4s were offered for each \$1000 bonds a like amount in St. Louis-San Francisco prior lien 4s A. The bonds may still be exchanged without penalty.

Interesting Compilation

The following compilation of bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange, yielding 10 per cent or better, shows the high and low levels during 1920, and closing or last prices August 28, 1920, with income return on last prices:

Issue	High	Low	Aug. 28	Yield
Cent Ry 5s, '21	81½	80	80	10.43
Chic Ry 1st 5s, '27	70	67½	67½	12.66
D & R G ref 5s, '25	49	48	48	10.39
Improvt 5s, '28	72	70	70	10.19
Erie ser A 4s, '23	41½	40	40	10.36
Series B 4s, '25	41	40	40	10.36
P & W R G 4s, '28	56½	51½	51½	14.10
Keok & D M 5s, '23	75	70	70	12.88
M & S L ref 4s, '49	43½	42	42	10.01
Extension 5s, '25	42	40	40	10.01
N Y W & E 4½s, '46	44	41½	41½	10.19
Phila Co deb 5s, '22	83	80	80	13.19
P J & M 3½s, '25	70	67	67	10.95
Port R ref 5s, '30	64½	59	59	11.99
"Frisco Inc 6s, '29	54	53½	53½	11.22
Prob A L deb 5s, '49	41½	40	40	12.39
U S Ry deb 5s, '24	84½	74	80½	11.21
Un Ry Inv 5s, '26	74½	63	65	13.83
Wilkes & E 5s, '42	45	48	48	11.21

*Flat return.

COTTON EXPORT
CORPORATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
COLUMBIA, South Carolina.—The formation of a large cotton export corporation, whereby the countries of Central Europe could take cotton from southern growers in payment for stock and thereby create direct dealings between southern producers and European mills, is urged by W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in a telegram to J. S. Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Association.

"Central Europe has the spinning and weaving capacity, the mills and the labor, but lacks raw material," Mr. Harding says. "The south has the raw cotton. If a corporation could be formed under the Edge Act, taking cotton in payment for stock, there could be opportunity for direct dealings between southern producers and European mills. A movement of this kind would put new life in the market, for it would stimulate buying by domestic and British mills. The degree of risk appears to depend upon the stability of governments in Central Europe, and if capital which is not interested in cotton growing does not care to assume this risk, it must be borne by producers themselves."

EUROPE'S FOOD SITUATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—International finance is the principal barrier between the foodless nations of Europe and surpluses of the producing world, say experts who are conferring here to survey the world food supply.

HARTFORD ELECTRIC NOTES

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Lee, Higginson & Co., Esabrook & Co., and Richter & Co. have underwritten an issue of \$5,000,000 10-7 per cent gold notes of the Hartford Electric Light Company.

GOLD MOVEMENT

NEW YORK, New York.—Gold imports in July, 1920, were \$19,817,758, a decrease of \$6,947,225 from June, 1920, but a gain of \$17,971,263 over July, 1919. Exports of \$21,872,783, increased \$16,529,908 over June, 1920.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York.—Commercial bar silver, domestic, 99½ cents, unchanged; foreign, 91½ cents, off 1½ cents.

LONDON, England.—Bar silver 1½d. lower at 67½d.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	134½	134½	134½	134½
Am Car & Fdry	133	134	133	134
Am Inter Corp	69½	70½	69½	69½
Am Loco	94½	95½	94½	95
Am Smelters	53½	54	53½	55
*Am Sugar	110½	110½	109½	110
Am Tel & Tel	97½	97½	97½	97½
Am Woolen	77½	78½	77½	78
Chic R 1 & Pac	37	38½	37	37½
Ensoconda	52½	53½	52½	52½
Atchafon	83½	84½	83½	84
At Gulf & W I	123½	125	123	123
Bald Loco	106½	108½	106½	107½
B & O	42½	42½	41½	42
Beth Steel B	75	75½	74½	75
Can Pac	119	121½	118½	121½
Can Leath	53	53	52½	52½
Chandler	85	85	83	84½
Chic, M & St P	37	37½	36½	37
Chic R 1 & Pac	37	38½	37	37½
Chino	28½	28½	27½	27½
Corn Prods	87½	88½	86½	88½
Cruible Steel	118½	119½	118½	119
Cuba Cane	33½	34½	33½	33½
Endicott John	63	63	62	62
Erie	15½	15½	14½	15
Gen Electric	144	144	144	144
Gr North pfd	74½	75½	74½	75
Gr Motors	20½	21	20½	21
Goodrich	54	54	53	53
Inspiration	45½	45½	45½	45½
Invincible Oil	24½	24½	23½	23½
Kennecott	24	24	23	23
Marine	23	23	22	22
do pfd	73½	74½	73½	74
Mex Pac	181	182	180	181
Midvale	39½	39½	39	39½
Mo Pacific	26½	27	26½	27
N Y Central	74½	76	74½	75
N Y, N H & H	34½	35½	34½	35
N Y Pacific	76½	77½	76½	77
Pan Am Pet	86½	87½	85	87½
do B	81	81	80½	81
Penn	41½	41½	41½	41½
Pierce-Arrow	35½	36	34½	35½
Pinto Alegre	72½	72½	72	72½
Reading	92½	92½	92½	92½
Rep Iron & Stl	83½	85	83½	84
Roy D of N Y	83½	84½	82½	84
Singair	29	29½	28½	29½
St L & S F	28½	28½	27½	28
Studebaker	61	61½	59½	60½
Texas Co	47½	47½	46	47
Texas & Pacific	35½	36	35	35½
Transa Oil	94	94	93	94
*Un Pac	121½	124	120½	123½
U S Realty	48	48	47½	47½
U S Rubber	53½	54½	53½	53½
U S Steel	83½	84	83½	84
Utah Copper	61	61½	60½	61
Vanadium	67½	69½	66½	68
Westinghouse	47½	48	47½	48
Willya-Over	15½	15½	15	15
Total sales 658,900 shares.				

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 1st 4s	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Lib 2d 4s	84.30	84.30	84.30	84.30
Lib 3d 4s	85.20	85.40	85.20	85.40
Lib 4d 4s	84.44	84.86	84.44	84.86
Lib 5d 4s	87.56	88.16	87.56	88.04
Lib 6d 4s	84.84	85.38	84.84	85.01
Vict 4½s	95.50	95.54	95.54	95.54
Vict 5½s	95.46	95.54	95.46	95.52

FOREIGN BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
Belgian 7½s	97½	97½	97½	97½
City of Paris 6s	91½	92½	91½	92½
City of Bordeaux 6s	82½	82½	82½	82½
City of Marseilles 6s	82½	82½	82½	82½
Swiss 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
Un King 5½s	122½	123½	122½	123½
Un King 5½s	122½	123½	122½	123½

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	97½	
A A Ch com	73	1¼
Am Bosch	83	
Am Wool pfd	94	
Am Zinc	11½b	
Atchafon	83½	
Booth Fish	61½b	
Boston Elev	61	
Boston & Me	38½	1¼
Butte & Sup	19½b	
Cal & Ariz	55½	
Cal & Hecla	281	
Copper Range	34½	¾
Davis-Daly	7½	¾
East Butte	10½	¾
Elde	29½	¾
Fairbanks	129	¾
Granby	34½	¾
Gray & Davis	19	¾
Greene-Can	25	¾
I Creek com	56	¾
Isle Royale	27½	¾
Lake Copper	29½b	
Mass Elct pfd	74	¾
Mass Gas	81½	¾
May-Old Colony	5½	¾
Mohawk	59	¾
Mullins Body	23½	¾
N Y, N H & H	34½	¾
North Butte	15½	¾
Old Dominion	22½	¾
Oceola	26b	
Parish & Bing	27½	¾
Pond Creek	16b	
Root & Van Der	30½	¾
Swift & Co	33½	¾
United Fruit	10½	¾
United Shoe	126	¾
U S Smelting	40½	¾
U S Smelting	54	¾

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Auto Fuel	50	51
Boston & Mont	87c	90c
Carb Nipple	9½	10½
Citico S Bkrs Cfts	23½	24
Coden & Co	74	74
Elk Basin	8½	8½
General Asphalt	51½	52
Gilliland Oil	27	29
Glenrock	7½	2
Hecla Mining	4½	4½
Indian Pkg	5½	6½
Inter Petrol	23½	24½
Merritt	13½	14½
Midwest Refng	146	146
National Oil	74	74
Nipissing	9½	10
No Am P & P	6½	6½
Salt Creek	32	32
Stigma Petrol	11½	12
Submarine Boat	11	12½
Superior Oil	18½	19
United States Stm	2½	2½
White Oil	18	19

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	21½	22½
Buckeye Pipe	38	38
Illinois Pipe Line	150	150
Indiana Pipe	92	92
Ohio Oil	210	220
Refined O & G	445	450
Southern Pipe	270	275
S O of Cal	312	315
S O of Ind	640	670
S O of Kan	525	530
S O of Ky	352	360
Union Tank	118	123

RAILS ARE AGAIN
MARKET FEATURE

Considerable attention was paid by traders to the railroad issues in the New York market yesterday. Some of the leading rail issues showed marked improvement, and strength in this group was imparted to other sections of the list, so that some good net gains were made. Shorts covering evidently had much to do with the advances. At the close Union Pacific was up 2½, Southern Pacific 1, New York Central 1½, Canadian Pacific 2½, American Woolen 1½, Baldwin 1½, Atlantic Gulf & West Indies 1½, Cruible Steel 1, Cuba Cane Sugar 1½, Invincible Oil 1½, Royal Dutch 1, and United States Steel 1.

Boston & Maine gained 1½ in the Boston market.

FEDERAL AID FOR
BUILDING ROADS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Unless federal action is taken during the current fiscal year concerning federal aid in road building, the uncertainty to the future of the work will seriously handicap the States and cause the entire road building program to suffer a serious set-back, according to Thomas H. McDonald, Chief of Bureau Public Roads, Department of Agriculture.

In discussing need of federal action this year, he points out the last installment of federal aid funds, viz., \$100,000,000, became available July 1 last. When this is added to an equal amount of state funds as required by law if states are to secure federal aid, funds will be sufficient to carry the construction program forward for the current year, but Mr. McDonald points out that the states should have funds available in order that the plans can be made for future construction.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

LEHIGH VALLEY	1920	Increase
Oper revenue	\$6,507,620	\$776,034
Oper deficit	92,912	\$1,707,506
From Jan 1—		
Oper revenue	\$7,577,071	2,520,192
Oper deficit	6,016,254	7,520,649

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN

Oper revenue	1920	Increase
Oper revenue	\$1,528,190	\$1,589,302
Oper deficit	495,539	484,283
From Jan 1—		
Oper revenue	\$6,634,128	\$5,973,269
Oper deficit	145,871	429,570

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY

Oper revenue	1920	Increase
Oper revenue	\$1,528,173	\$548,055
Oper deficit	378,881	108,142
From Jan 1—		
Oper revenue	\$8,046,616	\$2,663,620
Oper deficit	1,803,055	\$60,479

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

Oper revenue	1920	Increase
Oper revenue	\$1,328,867	\$199,335
Oper deficit	353,946	\$468,944
From Jan 1—		
Oper revenue	\$9,009,845	\$1,053,129
Oper deficit	575,822	311,268

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL

Oper revenue	1920	Increase
Oper revenue	\$1,117,140	\$188,155
Oper deficit	177,024	\$226,914
From Jan 1—		
Oper revenue	\$6,249,753	\$750,649
Oper deficit	519,855	\$448,916

LONG ISLAND

Oper revenue	1920	Increase
Oper revenue	\$3,001,281	\$256,330
Oper deficit	845,155	48,798
From Jan 1—		
Oper revenue	\$13,667,891	\$468,561
Oper deficit	1,029,095	\$2,221,994

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA

Oper revenue	1920	Increase
Oper revenue	\$2,289,949	\$1,358,825
Oper deficit	159,852	\$468,658
From Jan 1—		
Oper revenue	\$14,528,772	\$2,493,989
Oper deficit	511,338	\$395,101

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN

Oper revenue	1920	Increase
Oper revenue	\$1,115,382	\$332,743
Oper deficit	67,957	\$8,128
From Jan 1—		
Oper revenue	\$6,098,296	\$875,935
Oper deficit	323,240	\$53,928

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BRILLIANT MATCH
ON LISTS TODAY

W. M. Johnston, Present United States Singles Title Holder, to Meet R. N. Williams 2d—Alexander and Mathey Default

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

FOREST HILLS, New York—Two defaults signaled the opening of the third round of the United States Singles Lawn Tennis Championship, when F. B. Alexander, the former internationalist and doubles champion, and Dean Mathey, also of New York, failed to appear for their respective matches against C. J. Griffin of San Francisco and W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia. The committee therefore brought the match between W. T. Tilden 2d, champion of England, and Samuel Hardy, captain of the Davis Cup team, into the championship enclosure.

Tilden took it easily at the start and permitted Hardy, who was playing very steadily, to capture the first set. Tilden then steadily and carried off the remaining sets with ease. A tendency to wildness marred Tilden's work during the match, except in the final set when he showed very brilliantly, especially in volleys. Then R. N. Williams 2d made his third appearance in the championship enclosure for his match with W. E. Davis, the hard-hitting Californian.

They played evenly at the start, then Davis began hard driving and carried off the first set, though most of the games went to deuce. Williams then took command, and by skillful placements at the side lines, which kept Davis continually on the run, took the next two sets. The final set was easy for Williams, who, after losing the first game, ran five in succession. The deuce game, in which Williams was within one point of victory four times, was finally lost to him on the eighteenth point. He took the final game by service ace.

Williams will meet Champion W. M. Johnston today for what many regard as the deciding match for the championship. Each has two victories for the championship cup to his credit, and another will make possession permanent. On Williams' present showing the match will be exceedingly close, as his game was a tremendous improvement over his earlier matches.

The final matches of the day brought Johnston to the clubhouse court against N. W. Niles of Boston, while at the other end of the enclosure C. S. Garland Jr. of Pittsburgh, former junior champion and member of the Davis Cup team, had a lively contest with F. T. Anderson of Brooklyn, until recently a contender in junior tournaments. Both matches were one-sided, though neither of the ranking players showed in his best form.

Johnston's game was not as accurate as usual, many shots landing just outside the court. In the second set Niles forced his way to the front by taking three games in succession, bringing his score from 2 to 5, but Johnston took the next and forced extra games, then alternating until Niles managed to capture the eighth game and the set on drives out of court by the champion. The next set was similar. Johnston finally elevating his game sufficiently to capture it. Johnston apparently decided to finish the match at this stage, and, playing greatly improved form, he forced Niles out of position by brilliant placement play and took the match. The other favorites won practically by default, although Roland Roberts had more trouble with John Hennessey of Indianapolis than had been expected.

UNITED STATES SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP
Second Round
C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated Richard Hart, Chestnut Hill, 6-2, 7-5, 7-6.
G. C. Caner, Boston, defeated J. D. Ewing, Yonkers, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1.
Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated Hoffman Nickerson, New York, 6-2, 6-0, 6-0.
G. B. Emerson, Orange, defeated G. A. L. Dionne, New York, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4, 10-8.
F. C. Baker, New York, defeated C. M. Bull Jr., New York, 6-8, 6-2, 2-6, 8-6, 10-8.

Third Round
C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated F. B. Alexander, New York, by default.
W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated Dean Mathey, New York, by default.
W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Samuel Hardy, New York, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.
I. C. Wright, defeated G. B. Emerson, Orange, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2.
L. E. Mahan, New York, defeated R. L. Bagg, New York, 2-6, 6-1, 6-1.
R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated W. E. Davis, San Francisco, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.
A. J. Lowrey, New York, defeated H. H. Botsford, New York, 4-6, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.
Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated F. O. Jostes, St. Louis, 6-4, 6-1, 6-1.
W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, defeated Ludlow Van Denter, Plainfield, 6-4, 6-1, 6-1.
R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated P. L. Kynaston, New York, 6-3, 6-1, 2-6, 6-4.
W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated L. W. Knox, Glen Ridge, 6-3, 6-1, 7-5.
W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated N. W. Niles, Chicago, 6-3, 8-10, 7-5, 6-2.
G. C. Caner, Boston, defeated W. H. Botsford, New York, 6-4, 6-2, 7-5, 6-4.
Hermann Brockmole, Cambridge, defeated F. C. Baker, New York, 7-5, 8-6, 6-4.
C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated F. T. Anderson, New York, 6-2, 6-0, 6-4.
Roland Roberts, San Francisco, defeated John Hennessey, Indianapolis, 6-1, 7-5, 2-6, 6-3.

VETERAN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP
First Round
G. T. Adee defeated J. D. E. Jones by default.
Second Round
R. N. Dana defeated T. S. Kingman, 6-2, 10-8.
Francis Rogers defeated Merle Johnson, 6-7, 7-5, 6-4.

WHITE SOX LOSE
ENTIRE SERIES

Boston Team Captures Third in a Row From the Chicagoans, Who Fall Away From Lead

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	17	48	.258
Chicago	17	49	.259
New York	18	50	.263
St. Louis	22	36	.379
Boston	20	34	.366
Washington	22	32	.406
Detroit	23	31	.429
Philadelphia	21	33	.390

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Cleveland 9, Washington 5.
Boston 6, Chicago 2.
New York 2, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 11, Detroit 4 (second game).

INCIGNITI CRICKET
TEAM OPENS FINELY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Featured by the splendid batting of J. S. F. Morrison and Capt. M. B. Burrows, the Incogniti Cricket Club team of England opened its American tour Tuesday by piling up 282 runs in its first inning against the Frankford Cricket Club at St. Martins. The British eleven compiled its total for the loss of eight wickets. Frankford, in its turn at bat, made 55 runs, seven batters being retired when stumps were drawn for the day.

Morrison, the Cambridge University player, started the British off with an auspicious 84 runs before he was bowled by R. Waad. D. R. Jardine of Oxford University opened up with Morrison, but was stumped by Wick-keeper B. Saddington after he had scored 12 runs. Then came Captain Burrows of Eton and the British Army. He enjoyed a long stay at the wicket and turned in 79 runs before he was caught by W. S. Evans, with J. Dixon bowling.

G. O. Shermidine of Oxford had a good stand of 27 runs, being caught by S. H. Hart. Maj. G. H. M. Cartwright, Eton, and the army, ran up 37 runs before he was caught by C. Sugdale. After that the Frankford bowling improved and British runs did not come as lively. One of the best examples being when E. C. Lee of Oxford was cleanly bowled by Hart on the first ball. E. J. Metcalfe, of the Hert of England, and in charge of the present Incogniti eleven, was also bowled by Hart after scoring but a single run.

Boundary hits were plentiful in the British batting. Morrison and Burrows each contributing at least a half dozen. Burrows also knocked the ball out of the playing field three times for a six-run tally. He was the only man to do this.

Frankford in its turn at bat was almost powerless before the skilled bowling of Capt. R. St. L. Fowler and Major Cartwright. W. Long started off with a good 29, but after that the Frankford players were set down in rapid succession. Cartwright bowled W. S. Evans and J. Dixon on two consecutive balls. The lineup and summary:

INCIGNITI
J. S. F. Morrison b R. Waad 84
D. R. Jardine b B. Saddington R. Waad 12
Capt. M. B. Burrows, c W. S. Evans b J. Dixon 79
D. R. Roberts b J. Dixon 15
G. O. Shermidine c S. H. Hart b R. Waad 27
Maj. G. H. M. Cartwright c S. Sugdale b S. H. Hart 37
Capt. R. St. L. Fowler c J. Dixon b S. H. Hart 15
T. C. Lowry c C. H. Winters b R. Waad 82
E. C. Lee, c C. H. Winters b S. H. Hart 1
R. C. Brooks not out 0
E. J. Metcalfe b S. H. Hart 1
Extras 8
Bowling—O. M. R. W.
R. Waad 26 1 105 4
H. Hart 14 1 53 4
M. Long 7 0 58 2
W. Savans 1 1 8 0
J. Dixon 9 0 45 0
B. Saddington 1 0 11 0
C. H. Thompson 2 0 1 0
Extras 8 0 0 0

FRANKFORD COUNTRY CLUB
W. Long b Capt. Fowler 29
B. Saddington c W. Major Cartwright b Dr. T. K. Currie not out 9
S. H. Hart b Capt. Fowler 6
J. Dixon b Major Cartwright 1
W. S. Evans b Major Cartwright 1
W. M. Poulkrod Jr. c J. S. F. Morrison b Major Cartwright 2
C. Thompson c Major Cartwright b Fowler 0
Extras (no balls 2, byes 4) 6
Bowling—O. M. R. W.
Burrows 5 1 21 0
Cartwright 9 1 22 4
Fowler 4 0 7 2

READ WINS BRITISH
LAWN TENNIS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

LONDON, England—C. R. Read of Queen's Club won the professional lawn tennis championship of the British Isles recently fought for in two matches between Read and Charles Hierson, the previous holder of the title, at Hurlingham and Roehampton. The title carries with it a challenge cup presented for annual competition by Donald Macleod.

The winner of the trophy was undoubtedly the superior of his fellow professional from Queen's Club. In the first match at Hurlingham he won by 6-2, 6-3, 6-1 and in the second at Roehampton by 6-0, 8-6, 6-2. Both players showed lack of match practice as compared with the leading British amateurs, but their methods were equally instructive to watch. Economy of effort was a notable feature of their tactics, neither player chasing balls that, if played, were at all likely to place the striker at a disadvantage after the return.

WHITE SOX LOSE
ENTIRE SERIES

Boston Team Captures Third in a Row From the Chicagoans, Who Fall Away From Lead

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	17	48	.258
Chicago	17	49	.259
New York	18	50	.263
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Washington	22	32	.406
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Philadelphia	21	33	.390

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Cleveland 9, Washington 5.
Boston 6, Chicago 2.
New York 2, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 11, Detroit 4 (second game).

PITTSBURGH IS
FAST CLOSING IN

Clean Up Their Series With the Giants and Are but Two Games From Third Place

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cincinnati	18	33	.352
Brooklyn	19	32	.369
New York	17	34	.333
Pittsburgh	16	35	.313
Chicago	15	36	.294
St. Louis	14	37	.273
Boston	13	38	.255
Philadelphia	12	39	.234

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Cincinnati 6, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 3.
Brooklyn vs. St. Louis (postponed).
Game Today
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Not content with knocking Tris Speaker's Cleveland club off the top perch, the Boston Red Sox yesterday repeated the procedure with Chicago this time the passive victim. W. J. Gleason's nine came here strong favorites for the pennant, inasmuch as they had found little difficulty in defeating the other eastern contenders, including New York; and the Highlanders, as well as Cleveland, were in the throes of bad losing streaks. Like Speaker's aggregation, however, the White Sox fell by the wayside, failing to win even one game of the three just concluded. It remains to be seen whether the Highlanders, with their vaunted sluggers and strong pitching staff, will fare as badly as their predecessors against E. J. Barrow's team.

Cleveland's recapture of the league lead is worthy of note, because the Highlanders, once they had fallen from the top runs, were thought by many to have reached the end of their string. Batting strength, which the team sadly lacked a little while ago, has apparently returned, however, and the race is once more a three-cornered struggle which bids fair to continue down to its final week.

CLEVELAND AGAIN HITS HARD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Fourteen hits enabled Cleveland to win yesterday, 9 to 5. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland 9 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—9 14 0
Washington 5 10 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—5 10 2
Batteries—Mails, Moran and O'Neill; Acosta, Zachary, Courtney and Chantry. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

RED SOX SWEEP SERIES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston hit Richard Kerr easily yesterday and won, 6 to 2. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston 6 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 11 0
Chicago 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 3 3
Batteries—Pennock and Schang; Kerr and Schalk. Umpires—Chill and Owens.

HIGHLANDERS SECURE SHUTOUT

NEW YORK, New York—C. W. Mays held St. Louis to four hits and no runs, while New York scored twice. The score:
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 3 0
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1
Batteries—Mays and Ruel; Wellman and Seaver. Umpires—Dineen and Evans.

ATHLETICS TAKE TWO

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Detroit scored one run from 10 hits in the first game and lost, 2 to 1. Philadelphia took the second also, 11 to 4. The scores:
First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia 2 6 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 1
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—0 1 10
Batteries—Keefe and Perkins; Phmkie and Stange. Umpires—Hildebrand and Moriarty.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia 11 11 1 5 0 2 x—11 16 1
Detroit 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 10 1
Batteries—Perry, Rommel and Perkins; Morrisette, Daus and Stange. Umpires—Hildebrand and Moriarty.

BEST JULY SCORING
IS BY ROBERT RELF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

LONDON, England—Many sudden changes in the surfaces of cricket pitches during July produced curious results in the scoring records, some cricketers knocking up scores which could be called by no other word than tremendous, others being dismissed for very small totals. Where the wicket was easy from the batsman's point of view, some striking individual feats were achieved and among these Robert Relf's innings of 225 for Sussex against such formidable bowling as that possessed by Lancashire, stands out most prominent. Little less in excellence was A. C. Russell's 167 for Essex against Middlesex, and J. B. Hobbs 169 for Surrey against Hampshire. Hobbs has not been making so many centuries recently as he did during June; but he is nevertheless acknowledged to be the "star" batsman of the touring team which has been selected to go to Australia.

The players, Percy Holmes, Yorkshire, and John Gunn, Nottingham, achieved the feat of scoring two centuries during July, but no player equaled Hobbs' recent performances of four centuries in a month. A notable event was the reappearance of C. B. Fry in the Hampshire eleven and his 137 against Nottingham which showed how little this famous all-round athlete had lost of his former skill. The chief cricket scorers in July:
Runs
Robert Relf, Sussex 225
A. C. Russell, Essex 167

MIDDLESEX WINS
COUNTY CRICKET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A keen and enthralling struggle for supremacy in the English county cricket championship was yesterday concluded when Middlesex, after a grimly contested and memorable match, defeated Surrey by 55 runs.

Over 15,000 spectators witnessed this exciting game upon which so much depended and Middlesex, by securing the victory in the nick of time became this year's championship county with 77 per cent. Lancashire, who yesterday defeated Worcestershire by 9 wickets, are second in the standing, with 74.61 per cent. Had Middlesex failed to defeat Surrey, Lancashire would have attained the championship.

Third on the list is Surrey with 68.69 per cent, while Kent, who today drew with Nottinghamshire, are fifth with 65. Yorkshire, who in the early part of the season occupied second position, have finished fifth with 67.30 per cent as the result of defeating Hampshire yesterday by an innings and 235 runs, while Sussex, who defeated Leicestershire by 8 wickets, are sixth with 64.28, and Nottinghamshire seventh with 60 per cent.

Apart from the match now in progress between Nottinghamshire and Kent only one match remains outstanding in the county championship series. This match is between Somerset and Derbyshire who are both very low in the standing.

KENT IS WINNER IN
CANTERBURY WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CANTERBURY, England—In the first match of the Canterbury Cricket Week, Kent obtained a fairly easy victory, by 165 runs, over Hampshire. The game, which was in the county championship series, commenced on July 31, a moderately large crowd witnessing the start of play. F. E. Woolley, as usual, gave a delightful exhibition of versatility, capturing 11 wickets at an average cost of nine runs, and making top score of the game with 80.

Upon winning the toss, the Hon. L. H. Tennyson, the Hampshire captain, decided to put Kent in first. A. P. Bickmore and H. T. W. Hardinge opening the innings for the home team. Both players being in form, runs came at a fast pace, and Bickmore had secured a sterling 47 when a straight ball caused his dismissal. James Seymour, for whom the proceeds of the match were set aside, then came to the wicket, but, through overcautiousness, score was run out for 0. After this Woolley took his stand, but, hitting a catch into the slips, was also removed without any addition to the score. J. C. Hubble, on joining H. T. W. Hardinge, met with more success, however, and, playing particularly well on the off side, helped materially to put up 50 for the fourth wicket before succumbing to a brilliant catch, at cover-point, by F. Bowley. The remaining batsmen added but 12 runs, and, with the fall of A. P. Freeman's wicket, Kent were dismissed for 163, Hardinge being undefeated with 62 to his credit.

With George Brown and Bowley as the opening pair, Hampshire started fairly well, and had secured 13 runs before the first wicket partnership was dissolved. After this, a good stand was made by A. J. Evans and Brown, the former showing up well for a sound 22. Brown then, while attempting to play a ball from W. J. Fair-service, hit his wicket, his score at this point being 30. The next three batsmen were summarily dismissed without alteration to the total, and when stumps were drawn, the visitors had scored 74 runs for seven wickets. Continuing on Monday, H. C. McDonnell and A. Kennedy seemed unable to settle down. The wicket was decidedly in favor of the bowlers, and, when 25 further runs had been procured, Hampshire were all out 99. Kent then batted a second time, and after Bickmore had been bowled for 3, Hardinge and Seymour became associated, the former gathering 39 before he was smartly caught by E. H. Livesey. With Woolley and Seymour at the wicket, runs came quickly, and the latter had carried his personal score to 74 when he was bowled by A. Kennedy. Hubble and Woolley then got together, Woolley, after starting badly, registering a splendid 80. Upon the dismissal, for 35, of Hubble, the home team literally fell to pieces, the remaining batsmen adding but 16 runs. Kent, thus, for the second innings, totaled 255.

There were but 40 minutes left for play when Hampshire went in a second time, and, when stumps were drawn, 23 runs had been secured for two wickets. Play was not possible on the third day until late in the morning. The wicket was in a very sodden state, and little resistance by the batsmen was anticipated. E. I. M. Barrett and McDonnell made a gallant effort to force the scoring, but the latter had made only five when he was caught at coverpoint. Attempting a gigantic drive, Barrett was then dismissed for 23, his place being taken by C. F. Mead. The latter, with Evans, made a useful stand, and, at the luncheon interval, the pair had advanced the score to 72. On resuming, Mead was the next man to lose his wicket, his contribution being a valuable 34. Evans and B. G. Melle then carried the score to 144, the former being out leg-before-wicket when he had made 47. On the fall of the remaining wickets for 10 runs, Hampshire were dismissed.

BRITANNIA DEFEATS
THE WHITE HEATHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COWES, England—The King's yacht, Britannia, brought off a third success in the Cowes yachting week when she won a handicap for yachts exceeding 100 tons, Thames measurement, against Sir C. C. Allom's White Heather II and Sir W. W. Portal's Valdora, in the hardest breeze experienced during the week. There were originally eight entries; but for one reason or another, Westward, C. C. Hatry, Nyria, Mrs. E. R. Workman; Brynhild, J. P. Swann; Suzanne, Warwick Brookes, and Terpsichore, R. H. Lee did not face the starting gun. Maneuvering for position at the start, Britannia and White Heather apparently fouled one another and both yachts flew the protest flag.

The course was one of 44 miles twice round the East Lepe buoy and the Warner Lightship, and back to the Royal Yacht Squadron steps. Britannia crossed the line first with White Heather second in a strong west wind which later veered round a little to the north. The royal yacht gained a great deal on her start by the end of the first round of the course. She continued to open the gap between her and White Heather and won easily against the more modern boat.

Joyette, Capt. C. W. P. Slade's 89-ton yawl, won the handicap for yachts between 35 and 100 tons, and Lord Sackville's 92-ton yawl, Sumurun, came in second. Lionel de Rothschild's 92-ton cutter, Zinta, and C. H. Molier's 51-ton cutter, Paula III, also competed.

J. S. Highfield's Cyra, a cutter of 27 tons, scratch boat in the handicap for yachts between 10 and 35 tons, won that event easily against F. A. Roberts' 17-tonner, Guenora, and Sir Ralph St. G. Gore's Prudence again proved the best boat at Cowes in the international 18-foot class.

Kestrel, Maj. Towers Clark, was the winner of the Redwing race; Sweet Seventeen, Miss Fenwick, finishing second. Scuttle, E. H. Coles, was first of the Seaview Mermade, Lily, S. L. Poole, being a close second. The Lee-on-Solent class went to Rex Curtis.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CANTERBURY, England—In the first match of the Canterbury Cricket Week, Kent obtained a fairly easy victory, by 165 runs, over Hampshire. The game, which was in the county championship series, commenced on July 31, a moderately large crowd witnessing the start of play. F. E. Woolley, as usual, gave a delightful exhibition of versatility, capturing 11 wickets at an average cost of nine runs, and making top score of the game with 80.

Upon winning the toss, the Hon. L. H. Tennyson, the Hampshire captain, decided to put Kent in first. A. P. Bickmore and H. T. W. Hardinge opening the innings for the home team. Both players being in form, runs came at a fast pace, and Bickmore had secured a sterling 47 when a straight ball caused his dismissal. James Seymour, for whom the proceeds of the match were set aside, then came to the wicket, but, through overcautiousness, score was run out for 0. After this Woolley took his stand, but, hitting a catch into the slips, was also removed without any addition to the score. J. C. Hubble, on joining H. T. W. Hardinge, met with more success, however, and, playing particularly well on the off side, helped materially to put up 50 for the fourth wicket before succumbing to a brilliant catch, at cover-point, by F. Bowley. The remaining batsmen added but 12 runs, and, with the fall of A. P. Freeman's wicket, Kent were dismissed for 163, Hardinge being undefeated with 62 to his credit.

With George Brown and Bowley as the opening pair, Hampshire started fairly well, and had secured 13 runs before the first wicket partnership was dissolved. After this, a good stand was made by A. J. Evans and Brown, the former showing up well for a sound 22. Brown then, while attempting to play a ball from W. J. Fair-service, hit his wicket, his score at this point being 30. The next three batsmen were summarily dismissed without alteration to the total, and when stumps were drawn, the visitors had scored 74 runs for seven wickets. Continuing on Monday, H. C. McDonnell and A. Kennedy seemed unable to settle down. The wicket was decidedly in favor of the bowlers, and, when 25 further runs had been procured, Hampshire were all out 99. Kent then batted a second time, and after Bickmore had been bowled for 3, Hardinge and Seymour became associated, the former gathering 39 before he was smartly caught by E. H. Livesey. With Woolley and Seymour at the wicket, runs came quickly, and the latter had carried his personal score to 74 when he was bowled by A. Kennedy. Hubble and Woolley then got together, Woolley, after starting badly, registering a splendid 80. Upon the dismissal, for 35, of Hubble, the home team literally fell to pieces, the remaining batsmen adding but 16 runs. Kent, thus, for the second innings, totaled 255.

There were but 40 minutes left for play when Hampshire went in a second time, and, when stumps were drawn, 23 runs had been secured for two wickets. Play was not possible on the third day until late in the morning. The wicket was in a very sodden state, and little resistance by the batsmen was anticipated. E. I. M. Barrett and McDonnell made a gallant effort to force the scoring, but the latter had made only five when he was caught at coverpoint. Attempting a gigantic drive, Barrett was then dismissed for 23, his place being taken by C. F. Mead. The latter, with Evans, made a useful stand, and, at the luncheon interval, the pair had advanced the score to 72. On resuming, Mead was the next man to lose his wicket, his contribution being a valuable 34. Evans and B. G. Melle then carried the score to 144, the former being out leg-before-wicket when he had made 47. On the fall of the remaining wickets for 10 runs, Hampshire were dismissed.

BRITANNIA DEFEATS
THE WHITE HEATHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COWES, England—The King's yacht, Britannia, brought off a third success in the Cowes yachting week when she won a handicap for yachts exceeding 100 tons, Thames measurement, against Sir C. C. Allom's White Heather II and Sir W. W. Portal's Valdora, in the hardest breeze experienced during the week. There were originally eight entries; but for one reason or another, Westward, C. C. Hatry, Nyria, Mrs. E. R. Workman; Brynhild, J. P. Swann; Suzanne, Warwick Brookes, and Terpsichore, R. H. Lee did not face the starting gun. Maneuvering for position at the start, Britannia and White Heather apparently fouled one another and both yachts flew the protest flag.

The course was one of 44 miles twice round the East Lepe buoy and the Warner Lightship, and back to the Royal Yacht Squadron steps. Britannia crossed the line first with White Heather second in a strong west wind which later veered round a little to the north. The royal yacht gained a great deal on her start by the end of the first round of the course. She continued to open the gap between her and White Heather and won easily against the more modern boat.

Joyette, Capt. C. W. P. Slade's 89-ton yawl, won the handicap for yachts between 35 and 100 tons, and Lord Sackville's 92-ton yawl, Sumurun, came in second. Lionel de Rothschild's 92-ton cutter, Zinta, and C. H. Molier's 51-ton cutter, Paula III, also competed.

J. S. Highfield's Cyra, a cutter of 27 tons, scratch boat in the handicap for yachts between 10 and 35 tons, won that event easily against F. A. Roberts' 17-tonner, Guenora, and Sir Ralph St. G. Gore's Prudence again proved the best boat at Cowes in the international 18-foot class.

Kestrel, Maj. Towers Clark, was the winner of the Redwing race; Sweet Seventeen, Miss Fenwick, finishing second. Scuttle, E. H. Coles, was first of the Seaview Mermade, Lily, S. L. Poole, being a close second. The Lee-on-Solent class went to

PANAMA SHOWING
GOOD PROGRESS

President Porras Tells of Gain in Temperance, Budget Economies, More Schools and Growth of Sugar Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Panama News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—President Belisario Porras of Panama told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently that his country is increasing taxation on intoxicating liquor every year, so that eventually these taxes will become prohibitive. The beneficial effects of the increases already made are apparent, he said. Not only had the government felt the beneficial effects of increased revenues, but also, and President Porras emphasized this point, consumption had been decreased.

President Porras explained that the liquor consumed in Panama was made there, imports of intoxicants being very small. The government required the producer to pay a stamp tax, and even heavier taxes were imposed on those who sold liquor. The result was that the consumer had to pay much higher prices; a bottle which used to cost 20 or 25 cents now cost him \$2. Hence he drank glasses now, where he used to drink bottles. The good effects of this were felt especially in the country districts, where the interests of agriculture obviously had been advanced by increased sobriety among agricultural laborers.

Improved Conditions in Panama

There was a prohibition movement in Panama City, President Porras said, but he himself favored an annual increase of liquor taxes with a corresponding increase in the benefits flowing from reduced consumption. This was the practical method, and the one better fitted to the conditions prevailing in his country.

Conditions in general throughout Panama were better than they ever had been before and continued to improve, President Porras said, and some of the members of the party that accompanied him on his month's visit to the United States agreed with him. Panama had felt the effects of the war, but almost as soon as the armistice was signed she had begun again to attain progress in all lines.

Mr. Porras said that when he was at Washington as Minister from Panama and was called home to be President, he had been rather reluctant to go, because his country's affairs, especially financially, were in anything but an encouraging condition. But his friends, including Robert Lansing, then Secretary of State, urged him to go as a service to his country.

Finances Reorganized
At once he began to reconstruct affairs. Under his presidency finances were reorganized and so successfully that there were now \$2,000,000 in the treasury, available for the construction of roads, thus attracting tourists, and for the construction of public buildings and other necessary improvements. Budget economies had been reduced. Reorganization of the tax system had been brought about and fiscal affairs were placed in the hands of an American agent, Addison D. Ruan.

Sugar Interests
President Porras said that commerce with and through his country had increased greatly since the war. A significant feature was the fact that English, French and American interests had asked for permission to build bonded warehouses in Panama for the storage of goods to be sold to Central American and South American markets. There were now five such warehouses and others were projected. The government gave these enterprises all possible encouragement.

Panama had discovered during the war that she could be a great sugar-raising country. Before the war she had one sugar plantation, now she has several. A deal was now under way by which an American company would establish a large sugar-growing business in Panama. Panama's first sugar plantation before the war was in debt, even for the cost of its plants; now all this indebtedness had been paid off, and the owners had grown rich. Panama's soil was ideal for sugar; President Porras described his country as always having been a sugar-raising land, but only recently having awakened to that fact. The government also did everything it could to encourage the sugar industry.

President Porras was especially interested in describing what his government has done for public education. When Panama belonged to Colombia, he said, she had 40 schools and 400 pupils; now she has 400 schools and 25,000 pupils. She has an educational institute which includes various schools. And she is planning to establish a commercial college to which she hopes to attract students from other countries, even from the United States, as well as her own people.

President Porras takes office for the third time on October 1. Most of the time until then he will spend here, visiting Washington. He is the guest of Frederick H. Allen, a close friend.

LOUISIANA'S VOTING
POWER MAY DOUBLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
BATON ROUGE, Louisiana.—Ratification by the Tennessee Legislature of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment will give nearly 400,000 women in Louisiana the right to vote. Of these, 222,473 are white women, and 172,711 Negro women. The male

vote of the State before this ratification was 414,918, so that the total voting power of Louisiana will be 819,102. According to the 1919 census, the male vote of the State outnumbered the female vote by 17,524, and there are 49,762 more white women of voting age in this State than Negro women of the same age. There are 172,711 Negro women and 174,913 Negro men of voting age in the State, but a large part of the Negro male vote is kept from the polls by the state laws and by various methods of intimidation, especially in the rural districts.

MUSIC

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent
LONDON, England.—Horace more than any other Greek or Latin author has had his poems set to music, though there is reason for thinking that, from classical times onward, the practice of setting Greek and Latin lyrics never quite subsided. This subject of the musical settings of Horace's lyrical poems was discussed by Dr. H. Thomas at a recent meeting of the Musical Association.

The lecturer endeavored to remove the impression that the setting of Horace to music, whether in the original Latin or in translations, was only a modern practice. He indicated that the settings of Horace with which he proposed to deal fell into two groups: (1) Such as were intended to illustrate the scansion of the poems, the aim being to teach students the scansion and to enable them to commit the meters to memory; (2) such as gave free play to musical rhythm. Dr. Thomas said that the metrical settings had more interest musically and historically than the free settings, and they had also the interest that arose from their having been composed for a serious purpose. The aim was to combine the cultivation of music and of the classics.

It was certain, said the lecturer, that some of Horace's poems were sung in his day. For the earliest known settings of Horace, students had to go back to manuscripts of the tenth to the twelfth century. The practice received a great impetus at the time of the Renaissance, especially after the introduction of printing. The earliest known specimen of secular music printing was in a Latin grammar of date 1480, which contained lines from Latin poets set to a melody to illustrate the structure of various meters. The first appearance of Horace in music in the British Isles was in 1640. In the Bodleian Library were two manuscript settings of odes in the original Latin composed for public performance at Oxford about 1670 and 1700, respectively.

After dealing with some less important publications, the lecturer spoke of an interesting collection issued in 1757, illustrating the Italian influence at that time. It consisted of 12 odes set to music by Dr. Arne, Dr. Boyce, and other well-known professors. A little later, Horace's "Carmen Seculare" was set for full band and chorus by the French musician, Philidor. As a result of the popularity of this experiment there was a small outburst of Horatian settings about the end of the eighteenth century. A number of examples were sung by Dr. Thomas to illustrate his paper.

Mr. Ernest Newman has been adjudicating in a pianoforte competition of an unusual character. It seems the prizes were offered by the Anglo-French Music Company for the best recital program by British composers. The main conditions of the competition were as follows:

(1) Length of program not to exceed one and a half hours in performance.
(2) The works selected to be published works of the British composers.
(3) The program to be representative and to afford the pianist an opportunity of displaying the variety and scope of his technical equipment.

Only 27 competitors sent in lists, and some of them included early English composers, such as Byrd and Bull, while in two of the lists Macdowell was entered as a British composer.

The first prize was given for the following program: York Bowen, First Minuet Suite; Waddington, Cook, "Youth"; Cyril Scott, Danse Nocturne; John Ireland, "Ragamuffin"; Herbert Howells, Rhapsody; Arnold Bax, "Dream in Exile"; Cyril Scott, "Lotus Land"; John Ireland, "Island Spell"; B. J. Dale, Sonata in D minor; Balfour Gardiner, Humoresque.

The second prize was given for the following program: Felix Swinestead, Prelude in D; Balfour Gardiner, "Noel"; Cyril Scott, "Rainbow Trout"; B. J. Dale, slow movement and scherzo from Sonata in D; B. J. Dale, Variations; Balfour Gardiner, Humoresque; Cyril Scott, "Bells"; Cyril Scott, Rondeau de Concert; Frank Bridge, "Sea Idyll"; Arnold Bax, "Dream in Exile"; Lord Berners, "Poison d'Or"; Trois Fragments Psychologiques; John Ireland, Rhapsody; York Bowen, Humoresque.

The third prize was given for the following program: Leo Livens, "The Naiads"; Leo Livens, "A Hallstorn"; from Three Studies; Tobias Matthay, Toccata; York Bowen, "Reverie d'Amour"; B. J. Dale, Variations and Finale from Sonata in D minor; Arnold Bax, "May Night in the Ukraine"; John Ireland, "Obsession"; "The Holy Boy"; "Fire of Spring"; from Four Preludes; Balfour Gardiner, "London Bridge"; Percy Grainger, "Shepherd's Hey."

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LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—Metropolitan District Commission. Sewerage Notice to Contractors. Sealed bids will be received at the Metropolitan District Commission, 16 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until 2 P. M. of Wednesday, September 8, 1920, for constructing in open cut trench, Section 25, Reading, extension of North Metropolitan System, in Stoneham and Wakefield, from a point in land of Cornelius J. Swearer, northerly through said land of Swearer, and lands of Mary A. Scully, Elizabeth L. McGraw, Margaret McLaughlin, Annie E. Greene, Ellen Magner, Richard C. Christie, Carl and Emma Christiansen, Ida A. Nilsson, Bridget Mary McFerry, and crossing Main Street, thence through lands of Walter Steele, of North Street, thence through a portion of North Street, thence through lands of Emma C. and Ruth G. Prescott, Bear Hill Associates, Inc., Joseph E. Hopkins, and Herbert J. Hopkins, to a point in Hopkins Street, a total distance of about 5,485 linear feet, in accordance with the forms of contract and specifications to be furnished by the Commission. Some particulars are estimated to be as follows: Length of open cut excavation for 15-inch, 18-inch and 24-inch Akron pipe sewer in trench 5485 feet; 80 cubic yards of Portland brick masonry in man-holes and special structures; 250 cubic yards of Portland concrete in trench, man-holes and special structures; 100 cubic yards of Portland boulder concrete masonry in trench; 25 cubic yards of rock excavation in trench. Plans can be seen and specifications and forms of contract can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer of Sewerage Division at 1 Ashburton Place, Boston. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for two thousand dollars (\$2,000) payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and which will be required from the successful bidder. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids or to accept any bid, should the Commission deem it for the interest of the Commonwealth so to do.

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MORE REPRESENTATIVES

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—This Commonwealth is entitled to two more representatives in Congress under the 1920 census figures, unless the basis of apportionment should be changed. Massachusetts, with a population of 3,366,416 in 1910, was apportioned 16 representatives. Under the new total of 3,851,615, the State is entitled to 18 representatives.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Story Jackie Heard

Jackie and all the other children were all ears listening to the great explorer Shackleton's story. They didn't mind how long he went on. "What those seven white peaks meant to the men no one can imagine," Shackleton continued in such silence you might have heard a pin drop. The three tiny boats having reached the shore, Shackleton turned to the youngest member of the party: "No one has ever set foot on Elephant Isle," he said; "you are the youngest, you shall go first." But he wasn't the first to set foot on the island, because he just tumbled over to one side of the boat and was the first to sit down on it!

And then the other men jumped on the shore; they dragged boats up and (as Shackleton put it) "they let the sand run through their fingers lovingly." The first time for 1½ years their feet had touched solid land, and then they had their first hot meal after three days' wait. Oh, it was a wonderful landing and the simple little everyday comforts of the city dwellers seemed of value untold in those regions of ice and snow!

But soon they had to look for new quarters, as the beach was narrow and the cliffs were high. So Shackleton took them round to a small neck of land that had a little more room on it, and there with an upturned boat as their home, 21 men lived for 4½ months.

Now you must hear of the adventure of Shackleton's boat trip to South Georgia when he went for help, and a number of the men offered to go with him. Shackleton picked five splendid men to accompany him and they took one of the boats. She was just 22 feet long; they covered her in with tarpaulins, and pushed off into the waves. For nights and days the sub-Antarctic ocean lived up to its reputation. The tiny boat was lifted on great waves and then went down into the hollows again; she began to leak and they had to bail her out.

Their sleeping bags began to get wet and all the fur came off and so they had to throw them overboard. They used to sing cheerful songs to themselves, and one of the Irishmen, called Tom Cream, always chose "The Wearing of the Green," and, although he couldn't sing in tune every one liked it! And then they came to South Georgia. For days they had never seen the sun and it was hard to steer the right course, but they found their way by what sailors call "dead reckoning."

The landing was difficult. Shackleton, Commander Worsley and Tom Cream went over the island to a little whaling station to get help. They carried their provisions in a sack, and with the carpenter's adz, this was all they brought out of the Antarctic, which they had entered with such high hopes.

But Shackleton has said, "In memories we were rich." And then the three had a climb up icy mountains two to four thousand feet high and could again, sliding as best they could, a silvery path for them and at last they reached the spot where they thought to find the station. But it was not the whaling station.

Up they had to go again, and at last, about 1:30 on a Saturday afternoon, they heard the sound of a stein coming from Stromness Bay, and looking down they saw men walking about, talking. All these signs of activity were to them a wonderful sight!

The last journey down was difficult. They had to go through a stream in the glacier and the only way was through a deep waterfall. They took a rope and hitched it around the sharpest bowdrie they could find and all three slipped down it, the heaviest first and the lightest last. When they came to unhitch the rope they found in those few minutes it had frozen hard, so their weight did not unfasten it, and they had quite a difficult time pulling it off.

The men who saw the three ragged figures arriving in the little station could not believe the strange story, that the island had been crossed for the first time, but at last a Norwegian who knew Shackleton took them in and they were fed and enjoyed hot baths.

Shackleton cabled to England for a boat and the answer came that the "Discovery" was coming out, but he could not wait, as the men left on the island had to be sent for. At last, after three attempts, when they were stopped by ice, in a little Chilian tug, they reached their comrades!

Worsley was the sailor who first spied the lamp.

In three-quarters of an hour they were all on their way.

"How was it, Wild," asked Shackleton, "that you were able to go away so easily; you seemed all ready as if you were expecting me?"

"Whenever the sea was clear I used to say, 'Roll up your sleeping bags boys—the boss may come today,'" answered Wild.

The little party had a wonderful reception at Punta Arenas. The Chilean fleet lined up to greet them. And one day they will all go south again, for the call to find lands is one that some men must obey! And this, children, is the story that Jackie heard. The wonderful pictures of the queer penguins moving about on the rocks and beach, the sea elephants and the lovely colored snow and ice scenes interested him.

Clouds

Special for The Christian Science Monitor. I spec' if I lived in the sky where all the clouds go scooting by; I spec' I'd take a big blue cup. And scoop and scoop and scoop them up. And when I had a great big pile I'd just sit down and slide awhile!



"Here we go round the mulberry-bush"

Irving Richards, Printer

Many a boy has possessed a little iron printing press, together with enough type to allow his name to be set up and impressions made on cards or at the top of letter paper. But few of them, perhaps, have turned these presses into larger and larger ones until a real newspaper with real linotype was being printed. Yet that is what Irving Richards did, and he has no end of fun in the doing of it.

Irving's first press was of a size so that it could have printed a card full of reading matter three inches long and two inches wide, if the young pressman could have been the owner of that much type. But when he started, his type resources were just as small as any boy's, and the longest sentence he could print was:

IRVING RICHARDS, CENTERTON

There were other words he could have added by using all of his type, but they would not have meant anything as a sentence, and he was very particular about wanting to have printing that meant something.

Irving's first pressroom was in the bay window of his father's house, where there was sunshine all afternoon, with a great deal of light. Outside he could look out over the green grass of the lawn, up the hill where other boys were playing baseball, shouting and laughing. He would usually run out and join them later in the afternoon, but not until he had set up a great many new words, so that he was very familiar with them and the way to put them together.

Then one day Irving's father brought home a heavy little package, wrapped up with strong cord, and addressed to "Irving Richards, printer, Centerton." The boy danced with happiness when he found out what it was, for the tiny parcel contained four fonts of type which Mr. Richards had ordered from one of the manufacturers in a city near by. Now Irving for a considerable time had been reading in his spare moments all about Benjamin Franklin and his career in a print-shop when he was quite a little fellow. Irving was full of the desire to have the experience that Franklin had, and so when he opened the package of type and had arranged all the letters in their proper places in a little wooden box he had, he put into type and placed on his press these words:

BEN FRANKLIN PRINTING COMPANY
IRVING RICHARDS, PROP.

One hundred cards were made with this printing on them. The first card that came "hot" from the press Irving gave to his father as part of his thanks for the new type. After the ink had dried all day on the others he took some of them and distributed them among his friends who had been playing baseball on the hill not far away.

After a few days Irving received an

order from his father to print his name and address on 100 envelopes. This was not very easy to do, because the envelopes were much larger than the small cards, and were much too long for the tiny press. The boy found it hard to hold the envelope straight while the impression was being made. But finally he accomplished the work, except there were only about 90 envelopes out of the 100 that were very well gone, as the printing on the rest was crooked and did not make a good appearance. But his father thanked him for them and took the 90 envelopes to his office, which was full of law books and was located on one of the busy streets of the little town where Irving lived.

The young printer now began to wonder if it were just the right place to be doing a printing business in a window of a home. Benjamin Franklin would have hardly done that. So he began to think after a while in this way:

"Back of father's office is a room that nobody uses, with plenty of light. That would be a nice place to have a press, a bigger one than this, if I can get it sometime." So he asked permission to move his press and the type down to this unused room. His father laughed a great deal when he heard this, but was quite a bit pleased that the boy wanted to go down there, so he quickly said, "Yes." The following Saturday when there was no school, Irving moved the little press and type down town, and so began the professional career of the Ben Franklin Printing Company.

Yellow Toad-Flax

Along the hedgerow where the banks are sunny and open, you may see one of the most attractive of summer wild flowers, and maybe as soon as you find it you will call it a yellow snapdragon. But it is not a snapdragon really, for there is only one kind of wild snapdragon that grows in England, and that has small pink flowers. It is called the yellow toad-flax, and if you compare its blossoms with those of the snapdragons in your garden, you will see at once that each one has a long spur at the back, where the honey is stored for the bees, but you will never find these long, pointed spurs in the flowers of the snapdragon.

There are many kinds of English toad-flax, but this yellow variety is the largest, and commonest of all. It often grows two feet high, with long spikes of handsome flowers, and not only decks the hedgerow with wavy lines of bright yellow, but scatters itself abundantly along dry railway banks, over large waste areas, and on the borders of the cornfields, where you may gather it in plenty right on till October. Even before the flowers peep out of their buds you can tell the yellow toad-flax easily by its crowded, narrow leaves; these have sharp points and are usually of such a pale, glaucous green color that they are different from anything else along the countryside.

Round the Mulberry Bush

Here we go round the mulberry-bush,
The mulberry-bush, the mulberry-bush,
Here we go round the mulberry-bush,
On a cold and frosty morning.

The Scrambling Rambler

The roses were chattering and talking at a great rate; indeed, it was their chief occupation. They were a big family and were very happy growing all round the sundial. Their beds were edged with little, tiny, blue campanulas, who tinkled their little bells in the breeze and had many pleasant conversations with the roses. There seemed to be much to talk about, for they really felt they lived in the center of things. Every one came to look at the sundial whenever they came into the garden, and the roses looked at every one! Then, too, the birds would perch on it, and tell them little bits of news before they fluttered off to a higher perch.

As it was early summer they were only just in bed, and were so busy talking to each other that they never noticed that one little rose was always silent. Not that she was inactive, though, for every day she stretched and climbed, and always tried to grow up higher and higher. Occasionally they would stop chattering sufficiently to ask her what she was about, and why she would never talk like other people, and was always growing in this ridiculous manner. Meanwhile they each grew just one or two blossoms and were quite content with themselves and quite pleased to go on without any particular effort.

The little rose had no time to waste in explanations; she knew if she did they would probably only laugh at her, and anyway she felt she couldn't keep growing and talking all at the same time.

At last the little rambler found herself at the very top of her long pole, and then found an arch to be climbed over, so, still not content, she promptly scrambled all over it.

The other roses still laughed at her. "Look how ridiculous you are, waiting the lovely summer like that. Where are your blossoms, now what is the good of all that climbing?"

"You wait and see," shouted the little rambler back, for now she was thoroughly happy. She could see all over the garden, and instead of being dependent on other people for news, she could see all that was going on for herself.

Now she had attained her object, she settled down to growing thousands of little roses, and seeing her success, all the roses in the beds below wished they had not been in such a hurry to put on their summer frocks, and that instead of talking quite so much they had worked hard and climbed up high. The rambler wondered how she

could help them to see and enjoy things as she did.

"I'll tell you what," she called. "Just give all your attention to making your frocks as beautiful as possible. Instead of talking, listen. Watch the sky at sunset and in the dawn, then soon you will grow just like them and you will be so lovely that the lady who comes down the garden so often will pick you. Then perhaps she will put some of you in her basket to take to friends, and some she will pack in baskets to send to friends in town. You will see the world that way, and make lots of people very happy, too."

The rambler was quite right. Everything happened just as she said: the roses were happy because they were able to travel and see the world and the rambler had grown so high the lady thought it best not to pick her, especially as she was almost out of reach. So the rambler stayed in the garden, the loved playmate of the sunbeams, the breezes and the dew.

Tabitha Goes A-Visiting

Tabitha was a big furry pussy-cat and she lived in a big, roomy house in a city. One day she decided to visit her pussy-cat friends in the country. Now, she had never been out of the city, so when she began to run along the fine sandy roads and across green fields, she stopped often to look around the better.

"Meow! What fun this is! It's queer I didn't think to come out here before," she would say to herself and then hurry along.

Sometimes she met horses and cows who politely inquired where she was going and wished her a happy day. Or she would come to a bridge over a stream and would stop on it, to gaze at the picture of herself in the water. By and by she arrived at the farm where her friends lived.

"Come see the place we live in," they invited her.

A large granary was their home. "My! this is a fine place in which to play!" said Tabitha.

Just then the granary door was opened by the farmer and when he saw Tabitha he said, "Well, well, where did you come from? Lots of room here. Make yourself at home." Then he stroked her back and went about his work whistling a gay tune.

Tabitha liked the country so well she stayed many days. She enjoyed the frolicsome games she played with her friends. Daily she took her naps in the sweet-smelling hay. But one bright morning Tabitha bade her kind friends good-by and went home. Her little mistress, whose name was Mary, was indeed delighted when she saw her.

"Where have you been? I've looked everywhere for you," Mary exclaimed.

Although Tabitha had had such a happy time with her friends in the country, she was glad to be home again. She purred loudly to let Mary know just how glad she was, and then curled up in a round, furry heap in her lap.

The Osprey's Nest

"There is an osprey's nest," remarked the Captain, pointing to what looked like a big mass of sticks on the top of a hemlock tree.

"This island is a great place for ospreys," explained the Captain. "Hear! Hear!" the crows telling them that there are people near? Crows are fine watch dogs. They caw in that way to all the wild birds for a mile around.

We watched closely as we sailed past the point where stood the hemlock. Soon a faint, shrill cry came to our ears from far overhead. The cries became louder and more continuous; and we soon discerned two specks circling about. One not familiar with their flight might easily have mistaken them for eagles at that distance. As they circled gradually down we could see the beautiful design in brown and white on the under side of their wings, by which one can always recognize the osprey. Unmistakable, too, is the perfect ease and dignity of their flight which, to me, is unequaled by any other bird. There is a lovely, sweeping motion to their flight, so different from that of the sea gull's alert swiftness or the soaring motion of other sea birds.

"There is another nest on that rock yonder," said the Captain, pointing toward the mouth of the harbor toward which we were sailing. "The same birds have lived there for more years than I can remember. We'll get off and see it if you like, and take a peek at the young birds. There, you can see the nest on the rock. We'll cast anchor here and row over."

I was delighted at the prospect of seeing a young osprey, for I had only seen these wild birds at a distance, and admired them greatly. In a few minutes we left the sailboat at anchor and having rowed to the tiny, rocky island, climbed up the slippery rocks toward the nest.

"You see, at high tide, when this seaweed is covered, there is hardly anything left above water but the nest, which is on the tip top of it," said the Captain. "A pretty good place for a home, and not likely to be disturbed. I guess we are the first folks that ever stepped foot upon this rock."

Soon we stood before the nest, a huge mass of loosely fastened sticks. Two children could have found plenty of room to sit in this nest. We leaned over and looked in. A motionless mass of feathers lay there.

"Why, those are not birds!" I exclaimed.

"They are playing 'possum,'" the Captain said. "Here, let's stir 'em up a bit."

The two young ones, roused from their real or pretended slumber, rose with a great fluttering of wings and stood facing us. They were about the size of turkeys. But though grown to full size, they were only babies, and had never left the nest, so they stood staring at us in surprise, waving their immense wings.

We climbed back over the rocks, leaving the two birds standing motionless on the nest, and the other birds hovering tenderly over their heads.

The Adventure Doll

"Please, Mother, may we go country-way?" Two little girls stood hand-in-hand before their mother while nurse stood at the door behind them. "There is nothing to do but dig on the beach," said Ella.

"If nurse is too busy, Sarah will take us," said both together.

Mrs. Grey and the two children had come to stay with her mother, at the seaside, and it was supposed that spades and buckets and a small strip of sand at the foot of the cliff on which the house stood, provided ample amusement. Nurse could sit in the shade and a five minutes' climb brought them home.

But the children found it dull, no pools, no seaweed, no shells, nothing to find, nothing to pick up.

"We do so want to gather flowers," said Ella.

"We do so want to go along the road away from the sea," said Ella. "Sarah knows of a beautiful place where everything grows," said both together.

Mrs. Grey smiled. "Go and get ready," she said. "I will see about it." And the result was that two little girls in charge of the good-natured housemaid, carrying baskets instead of tin pails, set happily off to walk "country-way."

At first the road led through the town, but presently hedges appeared, white with buds of hawthorn. A cry of delight from Ella greeted the first primrose, then Ella found a blue violet and lovely pink-fringed daisies appeared in the lush grass.

"Wait till we come to Flower Valley," said Sarah; "there is everything together there."

And before very long she turned up a lane, opened a gate and said, "There!"

It was a scene that the children never forgot. Tall hedges, white with blossoms, banks blue with violets, yellow with primroses and in a tangle of stars of Bethlehem. At first the space seemed that of an ordinary field, but as they advanced the undulating ground thick with gorse and bushes stretched farther and farther and justified the name Sarah had given it of "Flower Valley." The children were in raptures of delight. They darted hither and thither, they climbed the hillocks, they gathered bunch after bunch of flowers, they waved their hands to Sarah, who sat down on a stone and nodded to them, and then they disappeared from view. "Dear little things," said Sarah. "It is nice to see them enjoying themselves."

She took out her crochet and let the children run free. Meanwhile Ella and Sarah made a discovery.

Beyond the first hillock they surmounted was one that seemed to them almost a hill, and just after they reached the top, they came upon a kind of bower. At first they thought it was only a tangle of bushes, but as they came nearer, it was seen to enclose a smooth space carefully cleared of roots and stones with a kind of rustic throne of moss in the center and on this throne was seated a doll, such a pretty doll, all of china, with painted hair, painted eyes and a frock of flowered chintz, a wreath on her head and her china hands holding a card:

"I am an Adventure Doll. Will anyone that finds me take me home?"

My name is Surprise. At that moment Sarah's voice was heard in the distance, "Children, children, Ella, Ella!"

"Oh," said both little girls, "it's time to go home." Under other circumstances the summons would have been greeted with dismay, but now the wish to tell Sarah about their "real adventure" was paramount. Ella took the doll, Ella clasped her arms round the bunches of flowers they had gathered, and in a few minutes they were pouring out their story.

"I declare!" said Sarah. "It is a pretty doll, and she is well made, too. Do you mean to keep her to her name?"

"We are going to take her home, of course that will be a surprise," said Ella.

"Is not her wreath pretty? I expect she is meant for Queen of the May," said Ella.

"I tell you what," exclaimed Ella, standing still, arrested by the importance of her plan. "It is May now, let us keep her till July and then we will dress her in pink, with a wreath of roses, and put her somewhere for other children to find."

"So, we will," said Ella.

And so they did. Some years afterward, Ella and Sarah were coming home from boarding school and got into a railway carriage where two people were eagerly talking. They were evidently friends who had met after a prolonged absence.

"What fun we had in those dear old days," said one with fair hair and merry blue eyes. "Do you remember our grand plan?"

"I should think so," said the other. "I have often wondered whether any one ever did find our pretty Surprise, or whether she just tumbled down and got covered over by bracken and blackberry bushes."

"I have often wished we could have gone again to Flower Valley," said her friend. Ella and Sarah exchanged looks, and then Ella said:

"Was it near Barton-on-Sea? And was Surprise a china doll?"

"Oh, did you find her?" said the friends, and a full account ensued. Ella and Sarah explained that they had dressed Surprise as a Rose Queen and had placed her in a public garden.

"I really think it was quite a good plan," said the blue-eyed friend. "She was not only a surprise, but a Happy Surprise," said Ella.

THE HOME FORUM

Robin's Inn

A big maple sheltered the house. After the noon hour of a summer day its tide of shadow began flowing fathoms deep over house and garden to the near field, where finally it joined the great flood of night. The maple was indeed a robin's inn at some crossing of the invisible roads of the air. Its green dome towered high above and fell to the gable end of the little house. Its deep and leafy thatch hid every timber of its frame save the rough column. Its trunk was the main beam, each limb a corridor, each tier of limbs a floor, and branch rose above branch like steps in a stairway. Up and down the high dome of the maple were a thousand balconies overlooking the meadow.

From its highest tier of a summer morning the notes of the bobolink came rushing off his lyre, and farther down the golden robin sounded his piccolo. But, chiefly, it was the home and refuge of the familiar red-breasted robin. The inn had its ancient customs. Each young bird, leaving his cradle, climbed his own stairway till he came out upon a balcony and got a first timid look at field and sky. There he might try his wing and keep in the world he knew by using bill and claw on the lower tiers.

At dawn the great hall of the maple rang with music, for every lodger paid his score with song. Therein it was ever cool, and clean, and shady, though the sun were hot. Its every nook and cranny was often swept and dusted by the wind. Its branches leading up and outward to the green wall were as innumerable stairways. Each separate home was out on rocky beams, with its own flicker of sky light overhead. For a time at dusk there was a continual flutter of . . . wings at the lower entrance, a good night twitter, and a sound of tiny feet climbing the stairways in that gloomy hall. At last, there was a moment of gossip and then silence on every floor. There seemed to be a night-watch in the lower hall.

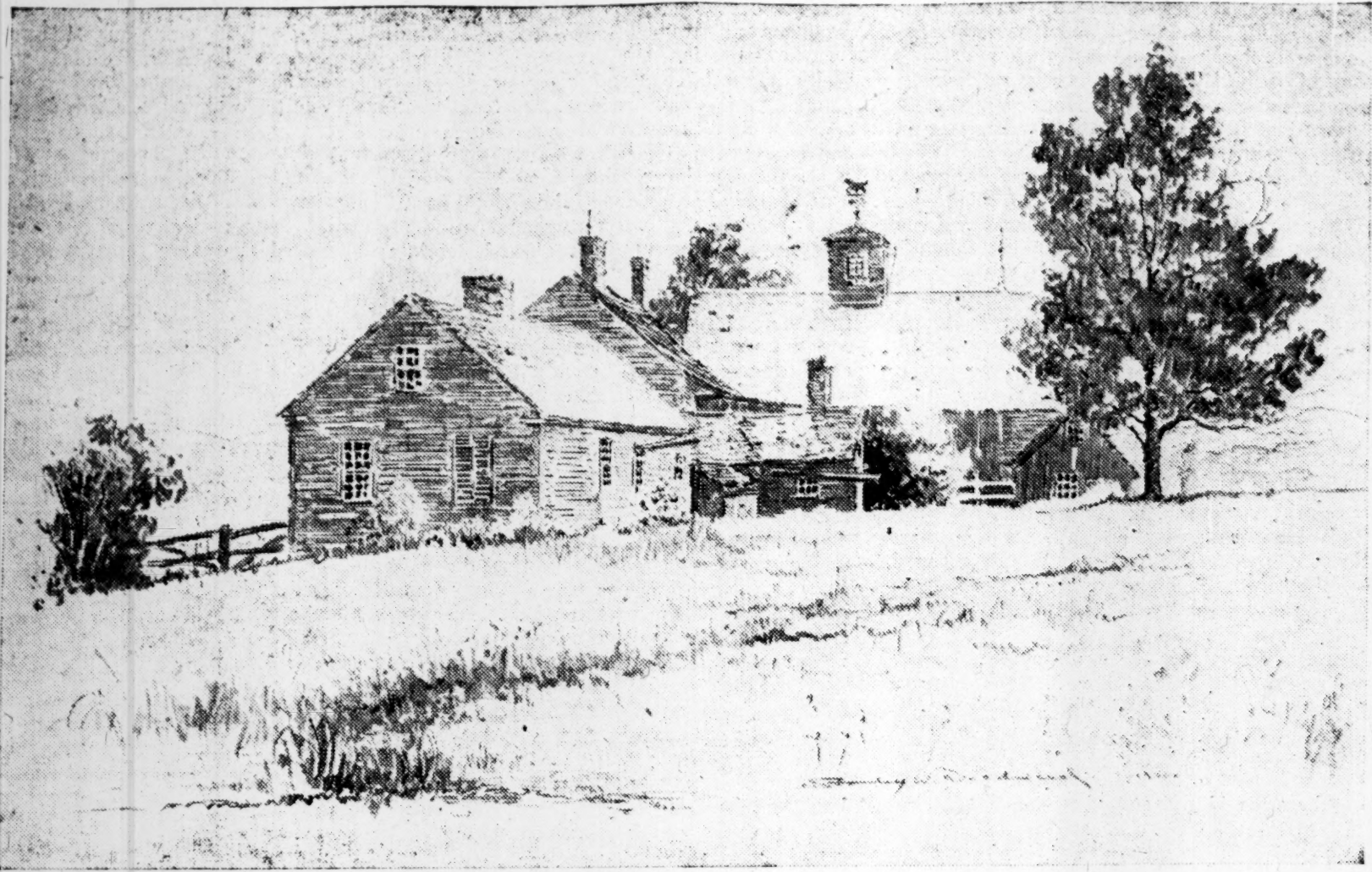
As light came an old cock peered about him, stretched his wings, climbed a stairway, and blew his trumpet on the outer wall. The robin's day had begun. Mid-autumn, when its people . . . talked of moving, the maple tried to please them with new and brighter colors—gold, with the warmth of summer in its look; scarlet, suggesting the June roses. Soon it stood bare and deserted. Then what was there in the creak-and-whisper chorus of the old tree for one listening in the night? Belike it might be many things, according to the ear. . . . They who lived in that small house under the tree knew little of all that passed in the big world. Trumpet blasts of fame, thunder of war, and downfall, came faintly to them. There

the delights of art and luxury were unknown. Yet those simple folk were acquainted with pleasure and even with thrilling and impressive incidents. Field and garden teemed with eventful life and hard by was the great city of the woods—Irvings Bacheller in "Darrel of the Blessed Isles."

them, he persuaded the Publisher to and to buy three of the best into the bargain, and never did his own empty pockets stand in the way of a more profitable investment, for had he bought not all but only a few in this wilderness of Van Goghs, and had he sold them again as he would never

a disgust for Wordsworth. Why can't people be quiet? Ugh! . . . "A servant woman that left us told somebody in her next place: 'She is an angel, but he—why he's only a public writer.'" (T. often says English people have no respect for poets.) Looking at the chimney-piece, T.

absence of moral maxims of the domestic air which one expects to find in Miss Edgeworth, give a freshness and truth to "The Beggar Girl" which I never found in any fiction except that of Miss Austen. "Vicissitudes" and "Ellen" are almost equally good. You, my dear Mrs. Hofland, are one



"New Hampshire Farmhouse," by Stanley W. Woodward

A Typical New England Farm

It has been an old custom of New Englanders on farms when building a home, to join the barn to one end of the dwelling. Usually the barn overshadowed the low-framed roof of the house by reason of its greater size and it is evident that the farmer himself attached considerable importance to the larger building. For in it slept his horses and cows and above in the loft he stored the hay; in reality the barn was the repository of his wealth. Prosperity then has brought to the farmer and his wife a greater need for other buildings. A woodshed is therefore added and may be found at the back of the kitchen. Later a henhouse is framed and there seems to be no room for it except by attaching it to the woodshed. So the farm grows until we find a cluster of small and large buildings joined together in a unique and highly picturesque manner. The roofs of each shed slope in a different direction; windows are set in odd places; the sides of the house clapboarded, the barn shingled, the hencoop plain-boarded, from one ridgepole a chimney appears. Upon the adjoining roof there are none.

And lastly, though not, strictly speaking, a part of the house, are the sheltering trees. In New Hampshire, especially, the sugar maple, which grows symmetrically to enormous heights, may often be seen in this protecting attitude. Thus partly through design, partly by accident, aided by industry and somewhat by nature, there is evolved what is now so generally admired, a typical New England farm.

An Early Patron of Van Gogh

The Publisher who was with us that year gave his dinner at the LaPérouse on the Quai des Grands Augustins, and it was not his fault if he fell short of J's triumph by a few francs. The giver of a dinner at the LaPérouse in the happy past enjoyed the fearful pleasure of not knowing how much he was spending until he called for his bill, price being too trivial a detail for a place in the menu, and usually when the bill came it exceeded his most ambitious hopes. The . . . perfume of Bouillabaisse mingled with my memories of the dinner in the little low "entresol" where, by stooping down and craning our necks, we could see the towers of Notre-Dame from the window and where the big, tall, handsome, black-bearded "patron," alarmingly out of scale with the room, came to make sure of our pleasure in his dishware. He would rather the bill had gone unpaid than have seen the dinner neglected. . . . Rarely in his life, I fancy, has the Publisher felt so in need of being fortified. Early in the day he had been guilty of the astonishing indiscretion, as it then seemed, of buying three Van Goghs. For this happened years before anybody had begun to buy Van Gogh—years before Post-Impressionism had been invented and had launched its crop of Cubists and Futurists and Vorticists as direct descendants of Van Gogh and Cézanne who would assuredly have been the first to repudiate them. The Publisher had gone unsuspectingly, confidingly, with J. to Montmartre and there, among other haunts, into the now celebrated little shop where the paintings Van Gogh used to give in exchange for paints littered the whole place, and where the dealer thought it a bargain if, for a few francs, he could get rid of canvases that now fetch their hundreds and thousands of pounds. J. would have invested had he had the few francs. Not having

have done, we might now, if we chose, dine every night at the LaPérouse or Voisin's and prepare for the reckoning without a tremor. If I write of the buying of these pictures as if they were stocks and shares, it is because that is the way the creators of the "Van Gogh-Cézanne-Gauguin boom" have appraised them, appealing to the modern collector who collects for the money in art, not the beauty. That night at the LaPérouse the Publisher was dazed by his unexpected rashness as art patron; today, when he points his horses and cows and above in the loft he stored the hay; in reality the barn was the repository of his wealth. Prosperity then has brought to the farmer and his wife a greater need for other buildings. A woodshed is therefore added and may be found at the back of the kitchen. Later a henhouse is framed and there seems to be no room for it except by attaching it to the woodshed. So the farm grows until we find a cluster of small and large buildings joined together in a unique and highly picturesque manner. The roofs of each shed slope in a different direction; windows are set in odd places; the sides of the house clapboarded, the barn shingled, the hencoop plain-boarded, from one ridgepole a chimney appears. Upon the adjoining roof there are none.

Tennyson and the Allinghams

Wednesday, October 13.—Tennyson and I drive in his carriage up Hindhead as far as the Huts, to look for gypsies, but find none. T.—"Old Hallam used to say the longer one lived the higher one rated Dryden as a poet." W. A.—"I should say that to rate Dryden very high is proof of a non-poetic mind." Helen, at his wish, made a sketch of the landscape as seen through one of the arches of the porch. T., looking over her, said: "I suppose I owe you £20 for this." H. said the payment would be to give her a sitting or two, and he gave in rather grumblingly; hitherto he had refused, and said one day, "I'll go out of the room if you look at me!" H. had two or three short sittings in his study, with fading light, and made a couple of beginnings. He promised to sit again when we next met. I talked to him while he sat, and tried to keep him from looking unhappy. He gave Helen a copy of the collected edition of his brother Charles's Sonnets, about to be published, and one day read several of them to her with great feeling and warm praise. He read the Sonnet I said had impressed me a year ago. T. said: "I know the place, the road, everything." He spoke of the objection that the Sonnets were not in perfect sonnet form, and said, "I never care to read a perfect sonnet. I look down the rhymes and that's enough. I thought the other day of writing a sonnet beginning—

I hate the perfect Sonnet! After going on for four lines I should say And now there's 'down' and 'crown' and 'frown' and 'brow' I'll take the latter. Then there's 'cheer' and 'fear' And several others— And so forth, would it be worth doing?" T. often speaks of the absolute need of delicacy of elocution to give the true beauty of poetry. T.—"Rogers used to quote with approval the praise of good verse by some Frenchman who declared it to be 'beau comme prose,' that is, as easy and natural."

Tennyson said: "I used to write long letters—beautiful letters. I used to write to Sir Vere de Vere. . . . I once wrote to him (I forget the sentence, which was imaginative in its turn), and in his reply he said, 'My dear fellow, what rubbish you do write to me!'" October 21.—Haslemere. Our last visit (this time) to Aldworth. Snow on the ground. We all drive up. The Wordsworth Society.—T. entirely objects to it. "They'll give one

of those who can afford to praise a thing not commonly praised, and I think you would like them. I long for your tale. . . . What you say of Sir William Elford's pictures gives me great pleasure. Did I tell you it is for a present to the Regent? Notwithstanding this, a piece of courtliness, Sir William is a charming man. There is a quiet sort of humor about him, half-way between playfulness and with that is quite delightful—much more delightful, indeed, than wit, for it excites without alarming. Papa has promised him that we shall go into Devonshire this summer; he has likewise promised that we shall go to Paris. How he will settle this affair I cannot tell. He may perhaps satisfy his conscience by breaking both promises. We are a faithless family, as you have good cause to say. I do, however, mean to redeem my character some day or other with you and with Mr. Hofland. I should have a thousand kind messages to send you if our people were at home, as if my dear Mrs. D.—were here. . . . From "Letters of Mary Russell Mitford," edited by Henry Chorley.

May

I feel a newer life in every vale.— The winds that fan the flowers. And with their welcome breathings fill the sail. Tell of serene hours, — Of hours that glide unlit away Beneath the sky of May.

The waving verdure rolls along the plain. And the wide forest weaves, To welcome back its playful mates again. A canopy of leaves. And from the darkening shadow floats A hush of trembling notes. Fairer and brighter spreads the reign of May; The tresses of the woods With the light dallying of the west-wind play; And the full brimming floods, As gladly to the soil they run, Hail the returning sun. —James Gates Percival.

Miss Mitford Tells Small News

I am left by myself, you must know, my dear Mrs. Hofland—"All alone by myself, and nobody with me." Papa and mama are gone into Hampshire, and I staid at home to keep house and see to the haymaking, which goes on very prosperously. I am, though I say that that should not say it, a haymaker of the first water. I go about all day long; I abjure all cautious policy. None of your safe-sides! I hid them cut away and carry away . . . and I am so lucky in point of the sun, that all the farmers of the parish look to me as a weather-glass. . . . I love to sit out of doors all day. To sit on a haycock under a fibert-tree, in the midst of sweet acacias and sweeter firs, with a pleasant book in one's hand and Mopsy at one's feet, is just about as pleasant a thing as there is in the world; and this I do to my heart's content. I have been reading quantities of books. Captain Ross's "Polar Expedition"—the catch-penny thing! He a discoverer, forsooth! All that he did was to go about christening rocks, capes, bays and mountains after all the great men whom he thought to gain by, and then to come home and write a huge quarto about nothing. Shaw's fine old Travels—no bookmaking there! Mrs. Schimmelpenninck's "Tour of Alet," &c. . . . The two "Peter Bells," Wordsworth's and the real "Simon Pure"—one a beautiful ballad in his way, the other a very clever parody—and divers other books, light and heavy. At present my haycock companion is an old novel called "The Beggar Girl." Did you ever read it? It is nothing grand to talk about; and indeed people seem to think it so insignificant, that I never met anyone in my life but Miss J., who confessed to have read it; but to me the novel is one of the very best I ever met with. The prodigious quantity of invention, the identity of the characters, particularly a certain Mrs. Feversham and Betty Brown, and above all, the total

"What Is Truth?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. HUMANITY has all down the ages been seeking truth—that is to say, seeking a demonstrable answer to Pilate's question, "What is truth?" Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer of Christian Science, gave to the world a practical answer to this question by her healing from a so-called fatal accident. In the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. viii), she says: "The question, 'What is Truth,' is answered by demonstration,—by healing both disease and sin; and this demonstration shows that Christian healing confers the most health and makes the best men."

There is only one way of obtaining an answer to this question "What is Truth" and that is by proving for oneself the nothingness of its opposite, a lie. It does not matter whether the lie is to be destroyed is a belief in the reality of sickness, sin, or lack of any sort. Once an individual has through the application of Christian Science destroyed any one of these discordant conditions in his experience, he has answered for himself the question, "What is Truth?" That is, he has found that health, purity, and abundance are all that is real.

Christian Science gives to humanity the answer to Pilate's question in a most satisfying manner. It answers it in the broadest possible way by destroying the lie that has foisted itself on humanity, the lie that asserts that evil is real. The only way anyone can prove for himself the truth about anything is by gaining a sufficient knowledge of the subject to be able to recognize the truth when it is presented to him. For instance, suppose some one is anxious to acquire the knowledge of a foreign language. He does not begin by learning all he can about the wrong way to construct sentences, but he starts right away to study and practice the use of correct forms of sentences, and just in proportion to his understanding of the correct way to construct a sentence in that particular language, will he be able to detect the wrong way if it is presented to him.

In the same way the individual who seeks the answer to the question, "What is Truth?" will find this answer in proving for himself what is true about God and His idea, man. (One thing he can safely rely upon, and that is that he will not be able to learn anything about Truth from the evidence of the material senses. The material senses can teach him nothing about God, divine Principle, or about the spiritual man, and are not worth considering in this connection. Most people will agree with the statement that God is good and that God is omnipotent. Then it must necessarily follow that if, as the Bible says, man is the image and likeness of God, then man must possess only those qualities that God, or Mind, reflects, and he can at once set to work to prove this. This can be done by destroying in his daily life the suggestions that appear to him to affirm that man can be sick or sinful, that God has created evil, or that evil has of itself any power.)

All through the Bible are found examples of men who, having caught a glimpse of the Christ, Truth, have in their daily life proved for themselves and others, to some extent at least, the truth about God and man. Noah proved that the flood of evil that seemed to be overwhelming humanity was powerless against the ark, which Mrs. Eddy interprets on page 581 of Science and Health to be: "ARK. Safety; the idea, or reflection, of Truth, proved to be as immortal as its Principle; the understanding of Spirit, destroying belief in matter."

Moses also through his demonstration of moral law, lifted the children of Israel out of their bondage, up to a higher moral and spiritual plane of living in which they enjoyed the freedom which is the natural result of right thinking. Joseph, Joshua, Daniel, Nehemiah, all, in some degree, proved for themselves that evil is a lie, and in proportion to their clear understanding of this fundamental fact they answered for themselves the question in their own experience that Truth, or Mind, is real and its supposed opposite is unreal.

And so the Wayshower in his earthly career, was continually answering Pilate's question to anyone who had eyes to see and ears to hear. On page 41 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, "The proofs of Truth, Life, and Love, which Jesus gave by casting out error and healing the sick, completed his earthly mission; but in the Christian Church this demonstration of healing was early lost, about three centuries after the crucifixion." It was, however, rediscovered by Mary Baker Eddy, and in the pages of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the seeker after truth will find an answer to this question which is demonstrable. He will find that Christian Science teaches that Truth is God, and God, good, is All, so that all that really exists is God and His idea. This destroys any foundation for a belief in the reality of evil in any shape or form. Further study will teach him how to prove in his own experience the powerlessness of evil and the availability of good.

At every Christian Science church on Wednesday evenings, men and women are gladly telling those who wish to hear how the "proofs of Truth, Life, and Love, which Jesus gave" are once more healing humanity of its sickness and sin. An ever-increasing number of people are being healed of so-called incurable diseases, and are daily proving that the destruction of the false belief that man can be sick or sinful, and the replacement

of it with the truth that man is the image and likeness of God, is all that is needed to help them out of their troubles. Truth is changeless and eternal, and every one today who is healing the sick by applying the truth as taught in Christian Science is answering the question "What is Truth" in the most convincing way possible. By proving that sin and sickness are not true, the way is opened for those that have hitherto believed that these false claims are a part of man's real existence, to gain a truer understanding of what man really is—spiritual, harmonious, and perfect, reflecting nothing that is unlike God.

Now, as never before, is humanity in need of a religion that will not only comfort the sorrowing, but heal the world of its sicknesses and sins, and Christian Science gives a glorious message of hope to all those who are seeking truth in the only satisfactory way,—by demonstration.

Winter in the Indian Ocean

Indian Ocean, Saturday July 1st.—Here, it is in the middle of winter. It sounds very queer to say July, one of the winter months. Though it is winter, it seems more like April to-day; but there is no knowing what may be to-morrow. The thermometer stands at sixty-eight in the cabin. We can now say that we have entered the Indian ocean; which, when a little boy, I used to think was a great ocean of hot water. It is cold enough now, at all events.

We have kept to latitude thirty-nine degrees, so far to the south, to avoid the westerly current, which runs around the "great bank." This bank extends some sixty miles from the Cape. We have had more showers towards night.

It seems hardly possible that we have been nearly two months on the sea. The old vessel appears like home to us now. . . . I think it would rest me to step out and go on foot for a few miles. We are now anticipating, in two or three weeks, to make St. Paul's Island, . . . which to us caged birds will, no doubt, be a rich treat. It lies to the south of east of us.

Thus far we have been blessed with comfortable weather around the Cape. The captain says that he never had a more pleasant voyage than the present, in this part of the ocean; but there is time enough yet for bad weather.

Sunday, July 2d.—I noticed last evening the two white clouds called the "Magellan clouds." They are the beacon-clouds for the south, as the north star is for the north. They resemble portions of the Milky-way, but look more like chalk rubbed on the blue vault of the sky.—B. L. Ball in "Rambles in Western Asia."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded, 1908, by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$5.00 Six Months, \$3.00
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Single copies 3 cents.
Five cents at news stands.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1920

EDITORIALS

British Labor and Soviet Russia

SOME time ago, the Independent Labor Party in Great Britain dispatched to Moscow a document containing twelve specific questions, inquiring as to the program and the conditions of affiliation with the Third or Moscow International. To this document the executive committee of the Third International replied to the effect that Communism must of necessity be evolved through revolution and bloodshed, and that to achieve Communism in England, "the workers should prepare, not for an easy parliamentary victory, but for a victory by heavy civil war." The comment of the Independent Labor Party on this reply, as expressed through Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, was decisive. "The Independent Labor Party and the Third International," he declared, "are oil and water, and will not mix."

No one would, of course, contend for a moment that the Independent Labor Party is in any way representative of British Labor. Nevertheless, the attitude of the party, where Bolshevism is concerned, is curiously typical of that adopted by British Labor as a whole. From the very first, whilst there have always been found Labor leaders and others less prominent in the Labor Party ready to condemn the excesses and many of the methods of Bolshevism, there has always been noticeable a strong desire to say and think the best possible of the Soviet régime. British Labor, torn between a strong sympathy for any movement toward greater liberty, especially in a country like Russia, where autocracy, for so long, held such undisputed sway, and its characteristically sane and sober disapproval of excess, has seldom attempted to view the Soviet system as a whole, or to pronounce upon it as a whole. It has condemned, roundly and unreservedly, the excesses of the Bolsheviks, and it has praised wholeheartedly what it regarded as their achievements toward freedom, but it has seldom attempted to set off one against the other, and arrive at a balanced judgment in regard to the régime as a complete political system.

It is, therefore, just because it represents such an attempt, at last, that the recently issued report of the Labor delegates who visited Russia some months ago is so peculiarly interesting and significant. When these delegates first arrived back in England "hot a foot" from Russia, they had a very vigorous tale to tell, and several of them told it in a very vigorous way. There was, for instance, the testimony of Mr. Tom Shaw, Labor member of Parliament, who declared that the Russian people were submitting, not only to military compulsion, but industrial compulsion such as the workers in Great Britain had never dreamed of. The ruling power in Russia, Mr. Shaw declared, was in the hands of 600,000 people out of a population of 120,000,000. Then there was the testimony of Mr. Bertrand Russell, who, as one writer has very justly put it, went out to praise, and returned to condemn. But side by side with these and other condemnations there was much praise, and, at all times, a strong demand for immediate peace with Russia, a lifting of the blockade in its entirety, and a free field and no favor for sovietism.

Now, however, that the final joint report of the British delegates has been made, it is seen that, acting under the necessity of giving a reasoned opinion as to the general system, the delegates have produced a document which simply reflects once again all that uncertainty which for so long has hovered over the whole issue. The Labor delegates found that, in Russia, social equalization was very far from complete. They found that personal freedom and freedom of speech and propaganda was severely repressed in the case of all whose activities were supposed to threaten the Soviet régime. They found that whilst the means adopted by the Soviets to enforce their will were far less severe than formerly, nevertheless that "the terror" had left its traces behind "in the form of pervasive fear, which is expressed on all hands." Then they found that the country population of Russia had not been won over to Socialism or to anything more than a passive acceptance of the Soviet régime, and that, in spite of the fact that all able-bodied women, as well as men, are expected to work, production had fallen to an almost catastrophic point, owing to the want of qualified workers and technicians, weak discipline of the workmen, and abolition of piecework.

So the report proceeds. Improvement is noted here and there, and, every now and again, the delegates refer, in a fashion evidently commendatory, to certain institutions. But most readers, it may be ventured, as they analyze the report point to point, will be conscious of the fact that the delegates were constantly beset by uncertainty. The concluding statement, after discussing existing conditions in the country, emphasizes this tendency to a quite remarkable extent. Whether under such conditions, the report says, Russia could be governed in a different way, is a question on which the delegates do not feel themselves competent to pronounce. All they can say is that no practical alternative, except the alternative of a virtual return to autocracy, has been suggested, and that a "strong" government is the only type of government which Russia has yet known. The Russian revolution, the delegates insist, has not had a fair chance, but they cannot say whether, "in normal conditions, this particular socialistic experiment would have been a success or a failure." Thus the whole issue is left very much where it has been all along.

The Problem of Motor Accessories

ALTHOUGH it was a long time coming, the restriction on the use, or abuse, of motor vehicle accessories seems at last to be put into general effect. One by one the communities affected, in the United States and elsewhere, have taken steps to exclude glaring headlights and disagreeably sounding horns from their limits; and the crusade—for such, as the desire of the people, it may be called—is bearing fruit. In most places, as a matter

of fact, it requires only the enforcement of laws already in effect to prevent this overreaching of bounds on the part of motorists.

The true function of the automobile horn and headlights, as it is popularly understood, is to preclude confusion on the street or highway. When, however, the horn is objectionably loud, grating, or abrupt, and when the lights, instead of merely illuminating the road, make it difficult for passersby to discern objects immediately ahead, then horn and lights cease to be auxiliaries, and become, on the contrary, general nuisances.

Those with whom motorists come into direct contact, it appears, are not the only ones to complain on this score. In one large city, for instance, the statement was recently made, and adhered to by many office employees, that the noise from harsh-sounding motor horns annoys those working within doors. The authorities claim that drivers of trucks are the worst offenders in this regard; in any event, a more rigid application of license laws and the abolition of unnecessarily self-assertive motor accessories would solve the problem, from the public standpoint.

A Serious Coal Situation

IT SEEMS strange to many people that coal prices should advance at a time when the general trend of commodity prices is downward. The last increase of \$1.50 a ton for anthracite to New England consumers, coupled with the prediction that still higher prices were likely to obtain, was disquieting, to say the least. As in other lines of industry at various times in the past, very plausible reasons were advanced for the price increase. Now it is the increased freight rates. Whether the advance of \$1.50 a ton in the price of coal is justified by the higher freight charges is a question which may be determined by federal inquiry.

The consumer is no longer complacently endeavoring to adjust himself to the continuous performance of rising prices, but is demanding to know the reason for it. It is this attitude that has brought about lower prices in various commodities, and it is this determination to reduce the cost of living that should check the boosting of coal prices, whatever reasons may be offered for advancing them. The United States Anthracite Coal Commission has just awarded the miners another increase in wages amounting to 20 per cent over present rates for contract miners, and 17 per cent to miners employed as company men. A minority report favored a 27 per cent wage increase. At a convention of anthracite mine-workers last Sunday at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, a strike was threatened unless the minority report awarding the 27 per cent wage increase was approved by President Wilson. This, coming as it does after it had been solemnly agreed by the operators and the United Mine Workers to abide by the award of the commission, shows a decided lack of sincerity on the part of those threatening to strike. Replying to this "telegram ultimatum" of the miners, President Wilson said: "If your communication declaring your intention to refrain from working unless I set aside the award of the Anthracite Coal Commission on or before September 1, 1920, is intended as a threat, you can rest assured that your challenge will be accepted."

This answer of the President is just as it should be. If an agreement be made it should be lived up to. Certain it is that in view of the constantly increasing wages and the corresponding increases in coal prices during the last few years, the consuming public will not tolerate further advances without vigorous protest, at least. The wage increase awarded by the commission seems generous enough in view of preceding awards, and particularly when people are making strenuous efforts to live within their incomes and apparently are having great difficulty in doing so.

There is no time for strikes. It is a time for greater production. A greater output of both hard and soft coal is needed to meet domestic and manufacturing requirements. There is scarcely any surplus on hand anywhere, although the summer is about over. Insufficient transportation is generally declared to be the main cause of the deficiency. The production of anthracite coal since the beginning of the year to August 7 amounted to 52,318,000 tons, compared with 49,177,900 tons in the corresponding period of 1919. The extremely low temperature during the first three months of the year was responsible for the consumption of the entire 3,000,000 tons of increased production, so that on April 1, when there should have been a surplus, dealers had practically no coal on hand. Insufficient transportation facilities and heavy buying for export, together with insistent demand, have kept down the supply on hand, and the winter season is approaching with the menace of another severe coal shortage. The public utility companies of New England are said to be in particularly urgent need. Individual consumers, especially those whose financial resources are small, and who are compelled to buy in small quantities as needed, feel the effects of the coal shortage and high prices most severely. Concerted and immediate action should be taken to prevent unnecessary hardships next winter.

Better Than Saving at the Spigot

FROM continued practices of thrift to moderate affluence, even in these days when what is regarded as a competence is estimated in figures which once would have been looked upon as forbidding and impossible, has been proved so often to be a simple and direct pathway, discernible and attainable by all who sincerely seek it, that one has no difficulty in agreeing with the argument, just now being reiterated, that the solution of national financial problems is possible, fundamentally, only through individual saving and thrift. Beyond this, and into the more confusing realms of national and international finance, the uninitiated may find it best not to wander too far. From the home penny bank to a readjustment of gold balances, the stabilizing of the finances of business and industry through the stabilizing of the finances of the government; the popular absorption, through postal savings, of outstanding treasury certificates, and the consequent automatic increase in value of Victory and Liberty bonds, is a lead somewhat less easy to follow. Those not versed in the phraseology of the financial expert, in attempting to pursue the penny from its day of repose on

the clock shelf to its day of might, may be reminded, perhaps, of the old rhyme which tells of "The house that Jack built."

But it may be somewhat consoling to remember that the novice need not understand the intricate problems and complexities of finance, and that even without this more intimate knowledge, may be able to take really the most active and important part in the economic plan which is being urged. In a recent hearing before a special United States Senate committee on reconstruction and production, the former managing director of the War Finance Corporation, Eugene Meyer Jr., declared it as his opinion that the "fundamental need of the country is enlarged savings through increased production of necessities and essential construction work, and reduced consumption of luxuries." Mr. Meyer went further than this, however, and insisted that it was vitally important that the government safeguard these savings. It is Mr. Meyer's plan to popularize thrift by providing available and attractive methods which will stimulate economy and the saving, through the deposit of small sums, of money now carelessly spent or allowed to remain hidden away, where it produces nothing in the way of interest. The method proposed is the extension of the postal savings system, and the amendment of existing legislation to permit the government to pay 4 per cent on postal savings deposits, instead of 2 per cent, as at present. He points to the fact that now but 6500 post offices in the United States are authorized to receive savings deposits, whereas, he says, all of the 55,000 post offices and sub-stations should be made depositories. He offers in behalf of his recommendation what seems to be quite conclusive evidence of the effectiveness of such a method. It is shown by statistics, he says, that the countries having the greatest number of savings bank depositors are those with highly developed postal savings systems. In Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Holland, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom 42 per cent of the population are savings bank depositors, as against about 11 per cent in the United States.

Conformably to the theories of banking, it is proposed, of course, that the government, at least by some form of accounting, put the two or more billions of dollars which it is estimated would be deposited in the additional postal banks annually, at work, just as savings banks, cooperative banks, and similar depositories do with the funds deposited with them. First of all, he would provide for the redemption out of such deposits of outstanding treasury certificates, and by this means relieve the banks of a burden now imposed upon them by the government. This would make available, according to his view, funds needed for business and industrial purposes, some of which, no doubt, would be the promotion of building enterprises in communities where housing problems seem so difficult of solution. Incidentally, he says, the release of treasury certificates would automatically cause a rise of from 5 to 10 per cent in the present market value of Liberty bonds.

Naturally enough, perhaps, Mr. Meyer's appeal is almost directly to the women of the United States. Women, he quite wisely observes, have more control over the question of savings than the men. The enfranchised woman certainly need not wait now to take an active part in the control and expenditure of government funds. It has been charged in quite recent times that the people of the United States have "saved at the spigot" only "waste at the bung-hole." It has not been proved that this charge is untrue, though the burden of proof, in view of almost numberless disclosures, would seem to be upon the negative. But past mistakes and indiscretions cannot be corrected by their continuance. Many of the larger leaks have been stopped, no doubt, and there is always promise of reforms. It is futile and beside the question for the people of the United States to insist that they have saved and lent to the government until they can save and lend no more. Comparatively, they have made no financial or industrial sacrifices. Government extravagances, after all, have been but a reflection of individual thriftlessness. The orgy of the dollars, since the early days of the war, was never more than temporarily checked by the bond "drives" and the appeals for war charities, though these were always heeded. No system of taxation and finance, it has been insisted, can stabilize the fiscal system of a government whose people are prodigal or spendthrift. There seems need to impress this fact, now.

Portsmouth, England

IT HAS been well and truly said that to write a history of Portsmouth, if it were done adequately, would be to write a history of the British Navy. It has also been said that Portsmouth, more than most old cities, is a town without a plan. You pass along its streets, so it is contended, wondering where Portsmouth proper is going to begin, but it never does. There is no definite beginning, no plan. Why? Well, it grew up with the navy. In the days of the Romans with their triremes and, after them, the Saxons and the early Normans with their high-prowed boats calling for no great draft of water, the center of naval activity was at Portchester at the head of the harbor. But from John's time onward, as the vessels increased in draft, Portchester was gradually abandoned, and Portsmouth began to grow where it stands today.

Through all the years and centuries since, its chief activities have centered round the navy. And so, today, after its tremendous exertions and extensions during the war, Portsmouth is apparently beginning to wonder whether, after all, this is a wise policy to perpetuate. It is, indeed, beginning to find, now that the days of peace have returned, that the navy cannot employ all or nearly all the town's energies, and it is beginning to cast about for some other outlet for its enterprise. Portsmouth, in fact, has determined, once and for all, to go into business and to convert, if possible, the adjacent harbor known as Langstone into a first-class commercial port.

It seems a sound idea. Nevertheless, it is safe to predict that Portsmouth, no matter how much money there is to be made at Langstone, at the other side of Portsea Island, will cling tenaciously to its age-old position as the premier naval port of Great Britain. For indeed, whether one is just a visitor or quite an old inhabitant, one takes the navy for granted at Portsmouth. It is always in evidence, from the old Victory, with St.

George's flag flying from the mainmast, to the very latest type of submarine, nosing its way out of the Solent into the harbor on the Gosport side. The waters, it is true, are alive with craft of all kinds, large and small, snorting, puffing little tugs, darting back and forth, "little fussy launches, and 'Pickford steamers' coasting ketches and brown sailed smacks," but ever in the distance, or near at hand, away beyond the Spit forts, or anchored within a hundred yards or so of Nelson's flagship, the gray bulk of some dreadnaught or cruiser or other modern naval craft looms up out of the water to remind all and sundry of what Portsmouth really is.

And if one wants to see Portsmouth in its most typical aspect one should contrive to approach it "from the water" across Spithead from Ryde say, or out of the channel, to the southeast, past Selsey Bill. No doubt the old round forts which rise ominously out of the sea here and there are obsolete, and no doubt the real fortifications of Portsmouth are nowhere visible, nevertheless Nomans Land Fort, planting itself sturdily in the water, midway between Southsea and Sea View, on the Isle of Wight, sets the stage for Portsmouth as nothing else could. A naval port of great importance, and let no one forget it, a place, moreover, to be approached with deference.

Editorial Notes

"PROHIBITION is the best thing that ever happened to me," said a former saloon keeper in a Hudson River town, handing sandwiches and milk out upon the counter of his bar to a couple of travelers. "I used to have nothing but beer drinkers in here; but now that I have changed my place into a grocery shop and restaurant, I have passers-by stopping to eat, besides men, women, and children from the neighborhood calling in to buy goods." It happened somewhat the same way many years ago in a town on the Houlton and Bangor highway in northern Maine, after the Maine prohibition law was passed. A keeper of a tavern for drovers and lumbermen there closed his place, took a surveyor's compass, and went to make a living "running out" wild lands. Today his grandson is a Maine potato king. Who will say, considering the future of the Hudson Valley, what manner of king the grandson of the saloon keeper, who has filled his mirrored shelves with bags of flour and packages of cereal and has replaced his beer kegs with milk cans, may some day become?

WRITTEN in black and white, with red letter capitals, is the record of Negro combat units in the service of the United States, commanded by Caucasian officers. A literal account is carved on the granite back of the bronze monument to Robert Gould Shaw, opposite the State House, in Boston, Massachusetts. After setting forth the respective sacrifices of the white officers and the "black rank and file" of the fifty-fourth regiment of Massachusetts infantry, which served in the Civil War, the lines continue: "Together they gave to the nation and the world undying proof that Americans of African descent possess the pride, courage, and devotion of the patriot soldier. One hundred and eighty thousand such Americans enlisted under the Union flag in MDCCCLXIII—MDCCCLXV." No more wars are needed to prove, beyond all possibility of ignoring it, that amongst the citizens of the United States, loyalty knows no color line.

AMONG the protests sent to the British Premier on behalf of the Lord Mayor of Cork, who has been hunger-striking in an English prison for political purposes, is one from J. H. Thomas, a British Labor leader, who affirms that there is no analogy between a Mayor hunger-striking for great political and moral ideals, and the Premier's suggestion that ordinary prisoners might also adopt this device for regaining their liberty. Mr. Thomas' reasoning is interesting; but how are the judicial authorities to explain to all the other individuals who may wish to regain liberty from enforced confinement by hunger-striking that their case has no analogy with that of the Mayor? The Mayor apparently decided for himself that he was striking for great moral and political ideals. If all the prisoners were allowed similar freedom to decide, they would presumably discover plenty of moral and political ideals to support in like manner.

BLUEBERRIES on the bush are better than blueberries in the box, according to many New Hampshire people who have prospered by a new plan of selling the fruit without picking it. The "city folks"—summer vacationists—have been very glad to pay admission to productive pastures, where they might measure the harvest by their patience. In this way a large crop, ordinarily wasted, has been saved both to farmer and consumer. Perhaps it would be well if this practice should become custom.

IN THESE days of economic pressure and conflicting theories, justice requires that all facts procurable bearing on a question under consideration shall be presented. It has been stated that under the new schedule of freight rates the extra cost of sending a pair of shoes from Boston to Key West is only 2.1 cents. In order that the public shall not draw the inference from this statement that the cost of a pair of shoes will not be increased any more than the small advance in freight tariff named, it is only fair to explain, says a contributor to the New York Times, that "the manufacturer who makes that pair of shoes will have already paid an increased freight tariff on the leather which he buys from the tanner; an increased freight tariff on the cotton goods that line the shoe; an increased tariff on the thread or twine used in sewing the shoe together; an increased tariff on the lumber that goes to make up the box in which the shoe, with other shoes, is shipped, and if the manufacturer buys new shoe machinery he has to pay an increased freight tariff on that before he can install it in his factory. The same is true if he builds an addition to his factory and brings in lumber and brick and stone with which to build it. All these are elements that must be counted in the cost of the shoes. In short, there are one hundred and one things which add to the cost of the goods by reason of freight increases before the goods reach the consumer."